

If I Was a Butcher I'd Be Proud of It

In the early days the Butcher was Priest.

And still is in the Jewish Church.

And we get all our Christianity and modern civilization from the Jewish Church.

When we put on our good clothes and go off to Sunday School the first half of the book we carry in our hand belongs to the religion where the man who looks after the meat is the Priest of Jehovah.

When you go up through Lancaster, Berks and other Pennsylvania counties you will find a race of plain, broad brim people who are Farm Proud. Because they belong to a noble calling.

And you will be struck at their prosperity.

You belong to a Noble Calling also, you Butchers and Meat Purveyors.

Are you Packing House Proud?

Go out and look at those miserable elevators you have. Take a good look at the old man killers.

Any man who can tolerate things like that, and will go off and buy some of the same sort can never be Packing House Proud.

No wonder your neighbors say things about your "Stinkin' ole Slaughter house," for the man who is a "cheap guy" about one thing will be "cheap" about all things—and oh, Fate! save us from the "cheap" Packer.

The fine fellows all

"Hook 'er to the Biler"

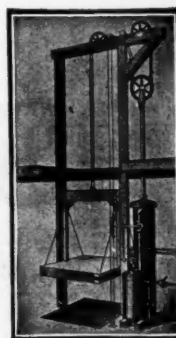
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Coatesville, Pa.

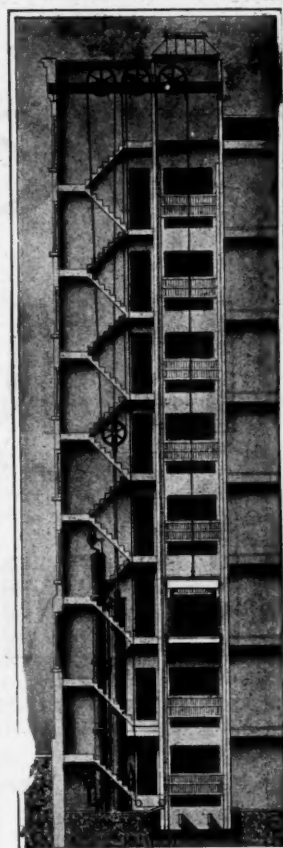
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Direct Acting Steam
Hydraulic Elevator



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Hydraulic Elevator



WEIGH the delivery question carefully. It is a large expense item in your business. Take the cost per week of keeping two horses and paying two drivers; divide it by the number of orders delivered and you'll be surprised at the cost per order. You'll see what has been taking too large a share of your profits.

One International Motor Truck will do as much work as two horses and wagons; by using it you materially reduce your delivery cost. No matter what it has been costing you per order to deliver goods, you'll be able to do it for much less money with an International Motor Truck. The saving is just like that much extra profit on every order. Don't guess about motor delivery—let us send you the facts. Send for our descriptive catalogue. Tell us all the particulars about your delivery problem and we'll let you know how we can help you.

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519 HARVESTER BLDG., CHICAGO

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Ground and
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Chicago

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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Vol. 49.

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No. 18.

HEAVY FRESH BEEF IMPORTS.

Fresh beef imports at the port of New York for the past week included 5,809 quarters of beef which arrived on the steamer Baltic last Saturday, and 1,050 quarters of beef which came in on the steamer Minneapolis on Tuesday. This compares to 1,736 quarters of beef received at New York last week, and is the largest week's imports to date.

All this was chilled Argentine beef trans-shipped from Liverpool, most of it by two large packing concerns which have big plants at Buenos Aires and do a heavy export trade. No chilled beef is expected to arrive from Argentina direct before about November 20, although heavy shipments via England may be expected in the meantime, of beef originally intended for the British trade, but diverted to the United States because of the favoring market conditions.

One result of this diversion is seen in the rise of Argentine beef prices on the London market, where it is now selling at 2 to 3 cents per pound higher than several weeks ago. This is an illustration of the equalizing effect of the working of the law of supply and demand which will not be of special interest to those who have declaimed against the effect of the tariff on meat prices, under which they claimed meat was sold so much cheaper in London than here. Instead of cheapening beef prices here to any noticeable extent, the placing of beef on the free list has simply equalized the two markets.

Most of the imported beef now coming in is the chilled article. Frozen beef is not finding much favor. It is good enough eating, but looks bad when defrosted, and customers object to it. It finds its only outlet in hotel and restaurant trade. The imported chilled beef has met with somewhat the same criticism from shop customers because of its watery look when exposed to the warm air of the shop, but it is mostly of excellent quality, and the trade will become accustomed to its appearance.

A report from Boston states that the presence in the market of Argentine and Australian beef is not having the hoped-for effect of decreasing the cost of the domestic product, prices of which remain just where they have been for the past few weeks. The imported article, which comes from Liverpool, costs at wholesale almost as much as beef raised in America, dealers say. They also say that consumers complain of the flavor, especially in cases where the meat has not been thoroughly thawed out before being cooked.

Reports have been frequent in the newspapers of heavy importations of beef from

Canada since the tariff law went into effect. Chicago newspapers last week told of an alleged shipment of 1½ million pounds to one packer alone. Investigation proved this report untrue, and the facts show that comparatively little Canadian beef has been sent in. What Canada has exported to the United States in meats and cattle has served to put up prices there, and automatically check the shipments. This is only another illustration of the working of the law of supply and demand.

TO INCREASE BEEF PRODUCTION.

At the recent convention of the American Meat Packers' Association the retiring president, Gustav Bischoff, Sr., of St. Louis, called attention to the scarcity of our beef supplies and suggested a campaign to induce an increased livestock production. He said he thought at least half a million dollars might be expended profitably in such an enterprise. His idea was approved by the convention, and the president-elect was authorized to appoint a committee to consider his suggestion.

The following bulletin, issued this week by Secretary George L. McCarthy of the American Meat Packers' Association, explains itself:

"The committee, authorized by our convention to investigate the matter of increasing beef production in this country and to raise the necessary funds for such campaign, has been appointed by President Craig, as follows:

"Gustav Bischoff, Sr., Chairman; Arthur Meeker, Thomas E. Wilson, Samuel W. Allerton, Joseph Allerdice, J. J. Martin, G. F. Sulzberger."

MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Changes in the Federal meat inspection service made since the last announcement are as follows:

Meat inspection inaugurated: Armour & Company, 421 Canal street, Stamford, Conn.; *Morristown Packing Company, Morristown, Tenn.; The Misses Gregory, 30½ Lafayette street, Newark, N. J.; Interstate Cotton Oil Refining Company, Sherman, Tex.; Charles Vahsen, 359 Willett avenue, Port Chester, N. Y.

Meat inspection discontinued: The Sulzberger & Sons Company of America, Trenton, N. J.; *Coffin-Fletcher Packing Company, 526 West Ray street, Indianapolis, Ind.; Hip Chung Wing Co., 11 Mott street, New York, N. Y.; *Vogelfanger & Schwartz, 288-294 Johnson avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Nathan Zimmerman, Jr., 201 State street, New Haven, Conn.

*Slaughtering conducted here.

INSPECTION OF IMPORTED MEATS.

Instructions have been issued to Federal meat inspectors concerning the inspection of imported meats and meat products under the regulations recently announced, and which were published in the columns of The National Provisioner. These instructions conform to the regulations as announced, and give some slight added details. For instance, imported meats or products need not be inspected at the port of entry, but may be inspected and marked "at some other place in the United States agreed upon by the parties interested." That is, they may come into the United States without inspection, but upon their arrival at their ultimate point of consignment they must be inspected. When inspected they must be marked showing where inspected and the true name of the product. They cannot bear the label "U. S. Inspected and Passed under the act of Congress of June 30, 1906," but must be labeled "U. S. Inspected and Passed by Department of Agriculture." The full instructions to inspectors read as follows:

Under the provisions of Section 545 of the tariff act, approved October 3, 1913, and department regulations, B. A. I. Order 202, effective October 4, 1913, certain conditions are imposed with reference to meat and meat food products of cattle, sheep, swine and goats which are offered for importation, and those which are admitted into the United States. The regulations provide that hereafter (except as provided in regulation 9) all meat and meat food products shall be accompanied by prescribed foreign certificates, shall be inspected and passed by inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and be so marked as a condition for admission into the United States. This inspection and marking may be accomplished at the port, or at some other place in the United States agreed upon by the parties interested.

When such meat and meat food products are accompanied by proper foreign certification, and pass the department inspection required, they shall be marked as specified in the regulations. Carcasses and quarters should be marked with the rubber brand "U. S. Inspected and Passed," with the additional letters showing the port of entry or the bureau force to which the inspector belongs. The number of such marks desired by the consignee may be applied to each.

Packages should be marked by labels or stickers as specified in the regulations. It should be noted that under certain conditions each can, pot, tin or package shall have affixed thereto a label or sticker bearing the legend "U. S. Inspected and Passed" and the true name of the product. In addition to the above wording, such labels and stickers should also bear additional letters showing the port of entry or an abbreviation thereof or the bureau force to which the inspector belongs; for instance, canned corned beef duly admitted at the port of New York would be labeled "U. S. Inspected and Passed,

(Concluded on page 43.)

HUMANE KILLING AND HANDLING OF ANIMALS

By George Ditewig, D. V. S., U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.*

It is interesting to know what is being accomplished in the humane handling of animals as the result of the Federal law and regulations governing the inspection of ocean vessels carrying animals. A decade or so ago there was much agitation in Great Britain on account of the frequent occurrence of cruelties in trans-Atlantic shipping of animals.

In many instances where tramp and other unsuited ships were used for cattle transportation, the fittings were ill-arranged and insecure, and the spaces, ventilation and the stores of food and water were inadequate for the number of animals carried. Many were lost at sea while those which arrived at destination were in deplorable condition.

Under an Act of Congress the Bureau of Animal Industry investigated the conditions of handling cattle and enforced regulations designed for their protection and proper handling which has resulted in safe and humane handling of animals on ocean vessels. As a result the losses in transit soon diminished to one-third of 1 per cent. and insurance rates on animals fell from 8 to less than 1 per cent.

In recent years the cattle losses have been only about one-tenth of 1 per cent. The animals arrive at destination in good condition and usually show increased weight.

The Twenty-eight Hour Law.

The enforcement by the Department of Agriculture of the twenty-eight hour law, which is designed for the purpose of preventing cruelty to animals during interstate shipments, has resulted in reducing the frequency with which animals in transit have been subjected to cruel treatment. Many transportation companies have established additional unloading and feeding stations, as well as placing those already in existence in better condition. Prosecutions undoubtedly have kept many carriers from showing a total disregard for the law.

Violations, however, still persist, chiefly for two reasons. First, the shippers insist on getting their livestock to destination promptly, and they are indifferent to violation of the law if this object is attained; second, many carriers apparently consider it cheaper to pay fines than to conduct their operations on a basis of reasonably rapid service without violations.

The only course open to the Department under the statute is to continue to collect evidence and to report violations as they occur. A measure proposed to further remedy this evil is an amendment to the present law or a separate enactment to fix a minimum speed for trains carrying livestock.

The shipping of young calves long distances without the mothers is a cruelty, and the enactment of a law to remedy this abuse has many advocates, among which are officials of the Agricultural Department.

There still occurs frequently at different public stock yards the cruelty of depriving cattle of water. Those arriving too late for the market of the day are not watered until the following morning, in order to get what is known as a "fill"—in other words, to gain

weight. While weight is gained, the deception is recognized instantly by buyers. The practice is a deliberate cruelty and should be suppressed.

Like many other useful processes dipping is susceptible of abuse and may entail suffering and even death if precautions are not exercised in its use. The Federal regulations require that the animal be handled as humanely as possible, and that cattle be freely watered before they are dipped. During the last fiscal year, inspectors of the Department supervised the dippings of more than 12,400,000 sheep and cattle, and the requirements as to humane handling were met.

Methods of Slaughter.

While the Federal meat inspection law does not have authority to prescribe particular methods of slaughter, the government co-operates, however, with others working to prevent abuses. The three general methods of slaughter used among civilized people are: bleeding preceded by stunning; bleeding preceded by pithing, and bleeding without stunning or pithing.

Stunning produces concussion of the brain and the immediate destruction of consciousness. Stunning previous to bleeding meets the demands of humanitarian sentiment and of hygienic requirements.

Pithing is performed by a knife thrust through the space between the base of the skull and the first vertebra into the medulla. The pithed animals fall instantly under a complete muscular paralysis, but neither consciousness nor sensibility is immediately destroyed. Moreover, the paralysis of the vital centers interferes with effective bleeding. Pithing does not satisfy either humanitarian or hygienic requirements, and its use should not be encouraged.

The claim that the simple bleeding of animals without previous stunning, pithing or operations other than that of securing the animal has the advantage of more thorough bleeding is disputed.

MEAT EXPORTS SHOW GAIN.

As announced in the preliminary statement published in the last issue of The National Provisioner, exports of meat and dairy products for September show an increase of over half a million dollars in value compared to September, 1912. This increase is chiefly in bacon, hams and oleo oil. Other products show decreases. Exports for the nine months of the year show an increase of nearly \$3,000,000 in value as compared to a similar period a year ago. This increase also was chiefly in bacon and lard, other items showing decreases. A comparison of exports of meat animals, meat products, etc., for September and for the nine months, compared to a year ago, is as follows:

Cattle.—September, 1912, 213 head, value \$16,494; September, 1913, 442 head, value \$43,844. For nine months ending September, 1912, 31,806 head, value \$2,982,828; same period, 1913, 5,549 head, value \$240,437.

Hogs.—September, 1912, 379 head, value \$4,652; September, 1913, 78 head, value \$2,187. For nine months ending September, 1912, 13,182 head, value \$115,998; same period, 1913, 11,175 head; value \$124,160.

Sheep.—September, 1912, 12,171 head, value \$32,854; September, 1913, 11,860 head, value

\$51,460. For nine months ending September, 1912, 78,191 head, value \$306,504; same period, 1913, 72,995 head, value \$306,802.

Beef, Canned.—September, 1912, 425,283 lbs., value \$54,693; September, 1913, 355,199 lbs., value \$47,992. For nine months ending September, 1912, 5,822,719 lbs., value \$712,078; same period, 1913, 3,264,161 lbs., value \$418,256.

Beef, Fresh.—September, 1912, 821,093 lbs., value \$101,465; September, 1913, 633,289 lbs., value \$74,309. For nine months ending September, 1912, 7,561,261 lbs., value \$855,394; same period, 1913, 5,358,634 lbs., value \$623,901.

Beef, Pickled and Other Cured.—September, 1912, 2,187,832 lbs., value \$193,012; September, 1913, 1,851,159 lbs., value \$185,279. For nine months ending September, 1912, 21,701,482 lbs., value \$1,764,095; same period, 1913, 18,994,607 lbs., value \$1,905,087.

Oleo Oil.—September, 1912, 5,258,927 lbs., value \$644,625; September, 1913, 7,823,159 lbs., value \$872,869. For nine months ending September, 1912, 80,361,361 lbs., value \$9,222,921; same period, 1913, 80,111,210 lbs., value \$9,080,033.

Oleomargarine.—September, 1912, 188,675 lbs., value \$20,036; September, 1913, 220,976 lbs., value \$23,074. For nine months ending September, 1912, 2,599,010 lbs., value \$265,876; same period, 1913, 2,241,280 lbs., value \$231,699.

Tallow.—September, 1912, 2,018,576 lbs., value \$122,793; September, 1913, 1,147,412 lbs., value \$73,680. For nine months ending September, 1912, 23,034,772 lbs., value \$1,415,087; same period, 1913, 22,683,745 lbs., value \$1,463,752.

Bacon.—September, 1912, 14,978,365 lbs., value \$1,874,545; September, 1913, 16,328,392 lbs., value \$2,138,530. For nine months ending September, 1912, 145,410,394 lbs., value \$17,576,183; same period, 1913, 155,495,102 lbs., value \$20,334,091.

Hams and Shoulders, Cured.—September, 1912, 9,165,871 lbs., value \$1,254,822; September, 1913, 12,233,411 lbs., value \$1,782,377. For nine months ending September, 1912, 140,436,704 lbs., value \$17,382,057; same period, 1913, 129,658,609 lbs., value \$18,187,986.

Lard.—September, 1912, 41,828,723 lbs., value \$4,666,354; September, 1913, 36,880,357 lbs., value \$4,188,817. For nine months ending September, 1912, 361,394,080 lbs., value \$37,026,248; same period, 1913, 380,136,329 lbs., value \$42,989,259.

Neutral Lard.—September, 1912, 4,201,612 lbs., value \$480,375; September, 1913, 2,126,486 lbs., value \$243,530. For nine months ending September, 1912, 48,270,643 lbs., value \$5,300,999; same period, 1913, 32,985,152 lbs., value \$3,773,025.

Pork, Fresh and Pickled.—September, 1912, 4,047,404 lbs., value \$407,588; September, 1913, 4,549,954 lbs., value \$506,703. For nine months ending September, 1912, 33,885,104 lbs., value \$3,285,156; same period, 1913, 32,664,063 lbs., value \$3,517,219.

Lard Compounds, Etc.—September, 1913, 3,006,924 lbs., value \$294,296. For three months ending September, 1913, 9,765,094 lbs., value \$919,499.

Butter.—September, 1912, 267,594 lbs., value \$66,366; September, 1913, 191,046 lbs., value \$48,432. For nine months ending September, 1912, 3,664,943 lbs., value \$902,688; same period, 1913, 2,239,764 lbs., value \$576,735.

Total Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.—September, 1912, value \$54,000; September, 1913, value \$97,491. For nine months ending September, 1912, value \$3,405,330; same period, 1913, value \$671,399.

Total Principal Meat and Dairy Products.—September, 1912, value \$9,908,417; September, 1913, value \$10,512,239. For nine months ending September, 1912, value \$96,050,415; same period, 1913, value \$104,316,782.

Are you a salesman, manager, superintendent, foreman or stock keeper out of a job? Watch page 48 for good openings. Almost every week some packer advertises on that page for a man. Such chances do not remain open long; look them up, it will be worth your while. Or, if you want a position, why not advertise yourself?

*From an address delivered at the annual convention of the American Humane Association, Rochester, New York, October 13, 1913.

HOW OUR MEAT SUPPLY CAN BE INCREASED Must Depend Largely on Better Farm Methods

By Geo. M. Rommel, Chief of Animal Husbandry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The question has been asked, "What is feasible to increase the output of meat on the average farm?"

The output of meat on the average farm can be increased (a) by the prevention of waste, (b) by the use of more economical methods, and (c) by the increase of production.

(a) The amount of waste in animal production reaches very large totals. For example, it is estimated that 15 per cent., or \$45,000,000, of the annual value of our egg crop is lost on account of improper methods of handling. Of this amount, one-third, or \$15,000,000, is due to "blood rings." Blood rings are dead embryos, and an embryo can only develop in a fertile egg. Hens which do not run with male birds do not lay fertile eggs, but they lay just as many eggs as if the males were with them. The presence of male birds, and that alone, causes all the blood rings in the eggs of commerce.

Practically all of these eggs are produced on farms, and farmers can, therefore, add \$15,000,000 to their income annually and to the national food supply by eliminating the fertile eggs from trade.

A much more important waste is the unnecessary loss of young animals. Take pigs, for example. When a sow farrows from 5 to 10 pigs, the owner does not grieve if three or four of them die. Probably 30 per cent. of all pigs farrowed alive die shortly after birth from various causes. If the litter does not number more than 10, the sow can readily raise them all.

Why, then, allow four or five pigs to die from lack of attention or suitable quarters? Most little pigs die because they become chilled at or soon after birth. Sows should therefore have dry quarters for farrowing, sheltered from winds, with plenty of bedding. This does not mean expensive quarters, but dry and protected ones. Such shelters can be built at very little expense.

Meat Loss from Disease Is Enormous.

Although the domestic animals of the United States are doubtless quite as healthy as those of any other country, the waste from disease and parasites is enormous. Attention has frequently been directed to the condemnation of carcasses and parts of carcasses in Federally inspected abattoirs. Large as is this direct loss in our meat supply, it is insignificant when compared with the actual losses on farms.

Hog cholera, Texas fever, tuberculosis, infectious abortion, scabies and other parasites cause losses amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars annually, not only directly in the deaths of animals but indirectly in diminished vitality and feeding value of those which do not succumb. The eradication of these diseases and parasites is commanding the extensive use of public funds. Their prevention is a matter of sanitation, largely in the hands of the average farmer.

(b) The use of more economical and rational methods of breeding, raising and feeding livestock is imperative for the maintenance of the industry on high-priced lands. Grain can no longer be fed to meat animals

with a lavish hand. Hay, fodder, silage and pasture are the cheapest feeds and will carry animals along with a minimum of grain. The use of straw and roots is coming. The farmer who keeps the frames of his young animals developing on these cheap feeds, withholding the full-grain ration until the finishing period arrives, will profit by such a practice.

The education of the farmer to appreciate duly the importance of livestock in the maintenance of soil fertility also deserves attention. The English and Scotch system, to feed for the manure, is sound. If farmers in those countries break even on their feeding, without calculating the value of the manure made, they rightly regard the feeding as profitable.

Finally, feeding will not be profitable unless laid upon a foundation of rational breeding, which resolves itself into the well-known slogan "Kill the scrub." The scrub is unprofitable. Consistent line breeding, using males of the same breed in succession, will give animals in a few generations of breeding up from native females, which are practically pure bred, which are uniform in appearance and in feeding qualities and which are more salable on account of this uniformity.

How to Increase Our Meat Supply.

(c) Our meat supply can be maintained or even increased in the following ways:

(1) By the revival of beef cattle raising in the corn belt and its extension in Eastern States. Up to the time of the rapid increase in the price of farm lands, farms in the corn belt where beef cattle were raised were common. The rise in value of land and the increase in the price of corn caused pastures to be plowed up and the beef cows disposed of. A reaction is now setting in which promises to become important. A similar movement is noticeable in the Eastern and New England States. Success depends on the utilization of pastures and cheap roughage.

(2) By the use of dual-purpose cows. In strictly dairy sections, especially those producing market milk, the dairy cow is the only one to be considered. Her calf is an incident—a necessary evil. The production and marketing of milk is the dairy farmer's business, and he can not afford to let his attention be diverted from the main matter in hand. On thousands of diversified farms, however, especially where cream is sold to "centralized creameries," only a few cows are kept, and they are only part of the farmer's business; the milk is but one of several sources of income. In such cases the cows should produce calves that will make profitable feeders.

(3) By raising sheep more extensively in the corn belt and in Eastern States. The importance of the wool industry causes farmers to overlook the value of sheep for mutton and as weed destroyers. A small flock of sheep of one of the mutton breeds should be kept on every farm to graze the roadways, the stubble fields after grain is cut, and the corn fields after the corn is full grown. Both wool and lambs are salable.

One of the best opportunities for sheep feeding will be found in the irrigated West.

Proximity to the range and the great value of alfalfa hay for fattening sheep make this business attractive.

(4) By increasing hog production on the irrigated farms of the West and by making pork production an adjunct of the creamery wherever conditions permit. The irrigation farmers have a splendid opportunity for the profitable production of pork of the highest quality. Pigs can be raised at a minimum cost on alfalfa, and should then be finished on grain, such as barley and peas. A brood sow can be wintered on alfalfa hay and a few sugar beets daily, without grain.

At creameries, where no use is made of skim milk or buttermilk, pig feeding should be an important side line. Corn and milk make an economical ration for fattening, and one which produces pork of excellent quality.

(5) By increasing the production of beef cattle and hogs in the South. The South is the only section of the United States where cattle can still be raised, fed and sold at a profit at from 5 to 6 cents per pound. The tick has been almost the only drawback to cattle production in the South, but its passing is simply a question of time and industrious perseverance.

The hog is the beef steer's boon companion. He is increasing in numbers in the South, and Southern farms will in time supply the pork eaten by Southern farmers, and perhaps a good deal for the market as well. The wonderful development of the boys' corn clubs is now being supplemented by the organization of boys' pig clubs. The boys of the South have been shown how to grow corn; they are now being shown how to feed it to hogs.

(6) By increasing the poultry output of the farm. Poultry and poultry products have a profound influence on the meat supply, but less attention is probably paid by farmers to the breeding of farm poultry and their care than to any other animals. With easy possibilities for rapid improvement by the use of pure-bred males, our farm flocks still remain, as a class, decidedly underbred.

Almost every section of the country can produce chickens. Every farm could maintain a larger and a better flock. The South offers unusual opportunities for the production of poultry on the farm, on account of the early laying season, and the girls' poultry clubs now being organized as supplements to the canning clubs promise to become an important factor in the increase of the farm poultry industry, not only in the South, but in other sections of the United States as well.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, October 30, 1913.—The fluctuations in the provision markets this week are moderate and have sympathized daily with the arrivals of hogs. Tallow does not show much fluctuation in price, but oleostearine is doing better than it did. There is a better feeling in oleo than there was during the preceding week, and neutral lard is in better request, a fair volume of business taking place with Europe in that article. The business in butter oil with Europe is restricted, but all indications point to a large business in these goods in the near future, particularly so if prices here should moderate somewhat. The outlook for November and December is for a good volume of oleo oil and neutral lard business and an increase in volume of butter oil business.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

CONVERTING SHOULDER MEATS.

A test in converting rolling shoulders into boneless rolled shoulders resulted as follows:
 10 tierces shoulders, 3,375 lbs. @ 10c.
 per lb. \$337.50
 Labor at 15c. per cwt. 5.06
 10 lbs. twine @ 13c. per lb. 1.30
 \$343.86

Credits:
 288 lbs. hocks (8 per cent.) @
 5c. per lb. \$14.40
 133 lbs. bones (4 per cent.) @ 2c.
 per lb. 2.66
 17.00

2,950 lbs. rolled shoulders (87.40 per
 cent.) @ 11.08c. \$326.86
 Another test showed the following results:
 8 shoulders 114 lbs. @ 11c. per lb. \$12.54
 Labor and cost cooking.50
 \$13.04

Credits:
 Skins, 6 lbs. @ 1½c.09
 Fat, 3 lbs. @ 8c.24
 Grease, 3 lbs. @ 3c.09
 .42

84 lbs. cooked smoked rolls (73.68 per
 cent.) @ 15.03c. per lb. \$12.62

LINK SAUSAGE.

A new Jersey meat man eager for information gives this order:
 Editor The National Provisioner:

Kindly send me the recipe for making meat and link sausage.

This request is somewhat general and indefinite. We will reply briefly and as comprehensively as possible.

Link sausage is pork, or any other sausage, linked in lengths of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 inches and so on; as, for instance, "little pig" or "pigmy" pork sausage, linked 2 inches; regular pork sausage, 3, 4 and 5 inches; Hungarian style sausage, 7 inches;

Polish style sausage, 8 inches, and so on.

A very acceptable pork sausage is made from the regular run of trimmings from the cutting floor—not too fat, however. It is usually stuffed in hog casings and double linked, about three inches long. About 2½ pounds of salt will be required per hundred-weight of meat; half a pound of white pepper; a quarter pound of finely rubbed sage, and about one ounce of mace, for seasoning. Water and cereal should be used according to regulations, of course.

A fancier sausage means leaner, selected meats, with the addition of a scant ounce each of ground ginger and thyme, and stuffed in sheep casings.

DIRECTIONS FOR CURING HAMS.

The following inquiry comes from a reader in Argentina:

Editor The National Provisioner:
 Will you please give us information briefly concerning the best methods of ham curing?

Temperatures have a great deal to do with the successful curing of meats, joint meats especially, such as hams and shoulders.

Hogs, in the first place, should be properly and thoroughly chilled before any steps are taken in curing. The meats should not be under 33 degs. Fahr., nor over 38 degs. Fahr. The curing cellar should be 33 degs. to 35 degs. Fahr.; the curing pickle ready for use 30 degs. to 32 degs. Fahr., and the pumping pickle 28 degs. to 32 degs. Fahr. Cold storage for cured meats should be from 26 degs. to 28 degs. Fahr. Such are the temperatures considered best by our Chicago and Western experts in such matters, and they ought to know.

Pumping pickle should show 112 degs. to 114 degs. strength on salometer, and is made by adding to 100 gallons of 100 deg. brine, 25 pounds of granulated sugar and about 30 to 35 pounds of granulated saltpeter, the whole being thoroughly dissolved and amalgamated and used at the above given temperature. It is important that salometers be accurate, and pickles should be tested with more than one at all times, for several reasons.

Curing pickle should contain, per 100 gal-

lens, about 35 pounds of pure cane sugar and about 5 pounds of saltpeter, with salt sufficient to make a 73 degree strength pickle at a temperature of 30 degs. to 32 degs. Fahr.

Each 100 pounds of hams or shoulders require about 5½ to 5¾ gallons of pickle to cure in. Hams, in vats, should be overhauled in five, fifteen and thirty days; if packed in tierces, roll on the same schedule.

When the meats are at the right temperature they should be pumped, packed and put in pickle the same day. Use about six strokes per ham in pumping, and adjust the pickle pump to inject about 3 ounces of pickle per stroke—one stroke down into the shank, two strokes into the shank joint, one through the hole in the aitch bone, one in the flank side and one under the bone at the butt of the ham.

All meats should be marketed as soon as cured, if practicable. Tierces and vats in which meats are cured should be kept clean. Pickle vats, pumps, pickle and pickle material should be kept clean also, and it pays to use the best curing materials. Pickle vats should be covered tight to keep out all foreign matter and vermin.

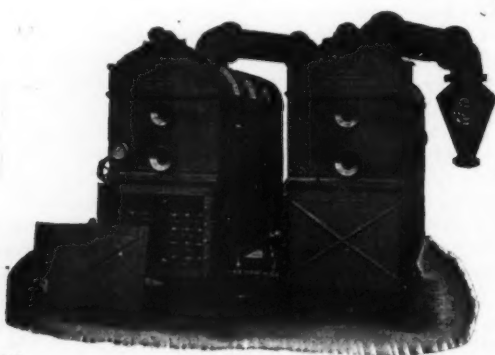
HOG CHILLING TEMPERATURES.

A curer in Canada writes as follows:
 Editor The National Provisioner:

What are the safest temperatures to obtain throughout the process of chilling hogs?

Hogs will run about 108 degs. Fahr. from the killing floor. The cooler upon their entering should be about 31 degs. Fahr., and will run up to about 46 degs. Fahr., which should be reduced to 34 degs. by midnight. This means that the hogs will be around 44 degs. Fahr. By next morning the cooler should be 33 degs. The hogs will then be about 40 degs. The following morning the cooler should be about 31 degs., and the hogs 34 degs.; and the third morning the cooler should be 28 to 30 degs. Fahr., and the hogs 33 degs. Fahr. They are then ready to cut.

Should hogs be carried longer, never allow the temperature of the hogs to go below 31 degs. Fahr.



OVER \$100,000 ANNUAL PROFIT

This is the estimate in a large Chicago packing house of the profit made in saving, by SWENSON EVAPORATORS, products formerly wasted. Every gallon of tank water, press water, scalding water, blood water and cooking water is run through two large triple effect Swensons using exhaust steam, and running 166 hours per week.

As this concern now owns nearly two score of Swensons purchased on more than 25 separate orders, it is easy to see what the management thinks of Swensons.

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945 Monadnock Block

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

49-25

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MEAT SUPPLY AND PRICES

That famous query "How old is Ann?" may have puzzled as many people, but it is safe to say its discussion has not occupied half the printed space taken up by discussion of the equally-famous question: "Why is meat high?" And after wading through miles of printed and spoken denunciation of the meat trade as being responsible for high meat prices, we now arrive at the point where even the yellow newspapers admit that natural conditions may have something to do with it. This seems like the millennium, but it is only a proof of the compelling force of facts.

After raving at the meat trade for years as being responsible for an artificial maintenance of meat prices, the press has now pretty well veered about to admit the actual facts, that a meat shortage exists. Of course, there are a few dense or ill-informed persons who still harp on the old theme, but nobody pays much

attention to them any more. Nowadays the talk is all of our deficient supplies and ways to remedy the difficulty. This latter is as it should be, for the sooner the country awakens to the situation the sooner the remedy will begin to be applied.

People who have been skeptical of trade statements on this subject as being colored by selfish interest may be willing to take the word of government authorities. In a recent bulletin on the subject of the meat shortage the U. S. Department of Agriculture in a single sentence disposes of the basis of past attacks on our meat industry when it says: "The high cost of meat is a serious reality, and it is now obvious that the rise in prices in recent years is the *natural* result of an *actual* shortage in production."

The italics are ours. It is "now obvious" to people who for years have been calling meat packers thieves that high meat prices are not an artificial result of trade manipulation, but the "natural" result of an "actual" shortage. The very use of these adjectives by the government writer is significant of the extent to which the public has been misled in the past.

The same authority rehearses the fact that the number of beef cattle in this country has decreased 30 per cent. in six years, and that this meat shortage has reduced the meat consumption of our population 10 pounds per capita in four years. The government's statement of facts is impressive. Government meat inspection reports show that the slaughter of beef under government inspection has decreased 450,000,000 lbs. in four years. Applying this ratio to the entire country's slaughter, the falling off in four years amounts to 780,000,000 lbs. of beef.

Now we come to another popular fallacy which is being "worked to the limit"—the talk of imported meat as a remedy for this shortage. Free meats have been held up as the solution of the difficulty—a short cut to meat plenty and cheap beef. The National Provisioner has been accused of ulterior motives because it presumed to doubt the efficacy of this proposed remedy. Let us see what the government says about it.

In this same bulletin the Department of Agriculture says that "While future imports may afford some measure of relief, too much reliance should not be placed on this source of supply. A study of the statistical situation in other countries does not disclose where we are likely to obtain any large quantity of beef for an extended period."

It canvasses Canada, Mexico, Argentina and Australia, discusses the European demand for beef, and cogently concludes that "We shall therefore have to bid against England and other purchasers of foreign beef, and this competition will tend to keep up prices," and adds that "It must be remembered, too, that this foreign beef is not up to the standard of

quality of our corn-fed beef." And in another part of this bulletin another authority of the Department adds that "The foreign supply seems hardly sufficient to supply both Europe and America with cheap beef, unless it be of very poor quality."

What then is the real remedy? The National Provisioner has all along urged increased home production. At the recent convention of the American Meat Packers' Association the president of that organization and other speakers emphasized this point, and a campaign to stimulate increased home meat production was suggested.

Some people connected with the livestock industry took the suggestion from this source with bad grace—a result which was to be expected, and which has nothing whatever to do with the merits of the proposed remedy. The fact remains that the agitation which began with these convention addresses has spread all over the country, has elicited columns of newspaper discussion—most of it commendatory—and is even suspected of having had something to do with the comprehensive review of the whole matter contained in the government bulletin issued just a few days ago, extracts from which are quoted here.

Whatever may have been the form or motives of the packers' suggestion for a beef-raising campaign, the results thus far at least have not been discouraging, either to the packer or to the consumer. It is a beginning in the right direction, at least.

FARMERS PACKING PLANTS

Some years ago there was much talk of various sorts of co-operative meat packing plants to compete with those of our commercial packers, large and small. Some of these co-operative plans were stock-floating schemes pure and simple, and after credulous investors had been "fleeced," nothing more was heard of the schemes. Others were farmers' co-operative plans, some of them proposed by a farmers' organization known as the Society of Equity. These never materialized, either, probably because when the promoters came to figure on the proposition they found the operation of a modern packinghouse something they did not care to tackle.

It appears that they are now taking another try at it, judging from the following dispatch from LaCrosse, Wis., which the trade can take at its face value:

Upon the acceptance by Andrew Boyd, a La Crosse packer, of the appointment of general manager, the Wisconsin Society of Equity will immediately build a \$250,000 packing plant here to compete with the beef trust. This definite announcement is made today by Vice-President Carnahan of the State society, who says the Wisconsin plant is the first of a series to be established by other State societies all over the country. Mass meetings are being held nightly in western Wisconsin towns to enlist the support of farmers in the undertaking.

TRADE GLEANINGS

A fertilizer plant is to be established at Nashville, Ga., by S. T. Tygrat.

The abattoir of B. F. Garrard at Holly, Mich., has been destroyed by fire.

The Buckeye Cotton Oil Company contemplates establishing a plant at Hickman, Ky.

The plant of the Honea Path Oil Mill at Honea Path, S. C., has been damaged by fire.

Swift & Company's sausage plant and warehouse at Chicago has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$500,000.

The Mississippi Packing Company, Richmond, Va., has been incorporated. E. B. Flippen is president.

The Interstate Chemical Corporation, Macon, Ga., plans to rebuild its burned mill and install new machinery.

The Memphis Cotton Oil Company's plant at New South Memphis has suffered a fire loss of around \$40,000.

The North Carolina Cotton Oil Company, Wilmington, N. C., will erect an addition to its Hilton plant to be equipped for fertilizer mixing.

J. W. Thompson and others have incorporated the Bibb County Cotton Oil Company, Centerville, Ala., with a capital stock of \$30,000.

The D. P. Daniel Livestock Company, Marianna, Fla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$11,000. D. P. Daniel is president.

The Birmingham Lard and Provision Company, Birmingham, Ala., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by V. Hechler, J. T. Riley and others.

The Clinton Oil and Manufacturing Company, Clinton, N. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by G. A. Chute and others.

J. E. Briggs, M. J. Meyer and M. Heineberg have incorporated the Union Slaughter House Company of Selma, Ala., with a capital stock of \$2,000.

The Spartanburg Livestock Company, Spartanburg, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000 by J. N. Cudd, B. G. Landrum and W. L. Maner.

Rush & Burkhalter, representatives of the N. C. & St. L. and L. & N. railways, are interesting capital in the establishment of a cotton oil mill at McKenzie, Tenn.

Geo. and John Crocker have let contract to erect a packing plant 60 x 40 feet, at Webb City, Mo., having a capacity of 10 cattle and 35 hogs. It is to be erected between Joplin and Webb City, and operated as the Joplin Packinghouse Co.

The Central Rendering Corporation of New York City, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to deal in animal and vegetable fats, oils, bones, operate slaughterhouses, etc. J. M. Sullivan, of Brooklyn; F. R. Kennedy, of New York, and A. W. Britton, of East Orange, N. J., are the incorporators.

A trustees' auction sale of the retail meat and vegetable plant of Stiegler & Co., Inc., 324 North Sixth street, Richmond, Va., will be held on Wednesday, November 5, at 3 p. m. The plant will be offered in separate parcels and also as a whole, including lease on building. The plant includes refrigerating plant, 12-ton capacity, meat cooler, cutting room, freezing room, vegetable cooler, refrigerated counters and show cases, ice plant and twelve roomy storage boxes for renting. Also new and complete sausage department.

SEPTEMBER OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Official government reports of the output of oleomargarine for the month of September, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicates that the production last month was more than 3,000,000 pounds greater than for the same month a year ago. It was even greater than the production for as big a month as November, which shows the permanent nature of the growing demand for this product among consumers. September production totaled 13,187,317 pounds, compared to 9,943,296 pounds a year ago. Of this 337,321 pounds was colored and 12,849,996 pounds uncolored.

Official government figures, based on stamp

sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the past year, are as follows:

1912.	Pounds.
September	9,943,296
October	13,994,017
November	13,112,610
December	15,156,553
January, 1913	13,895,624
February	13,555,684
March	13,652,671
April	14,238,134
May	11,595,865
June	8,197,874
July	7,945,414
August	9,210,708
September	13,187,317

WHY YOU SHOULD KEEP A FILE.

In connection with the practical trade information published every week on page 18, The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of The National Provisioner he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully-arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market, and it costs less than the old binder, too! It is finished in vellum de luxe and leather, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

STEAM PIPE INSULATION SAVING.

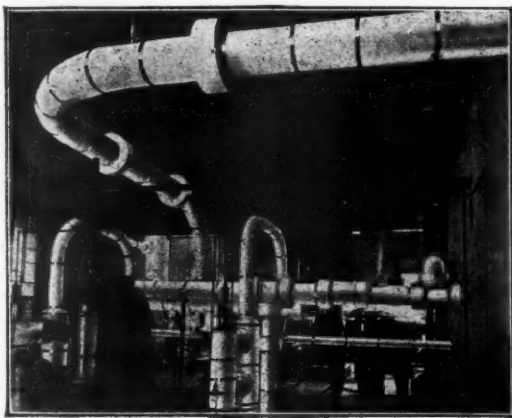
When a plant manager realizes that he is losing money through imperfect insulation in any one of his departments it is time to make investigations. And that is just what was recently done in Middletown, Ohio, by Mr. John Lloyd, the progressive Director of Public Safety, who found that the city's water works could make a big saving by a

BOOKKEEPING AND BILLING SYSTEM.

A money-making, time-saving, energy-preserving bookkeeping and billing system has been perfected by the Universal Manifold-Book Company, of 79 Chambers street, New York City, to meet the especial needs of the retail butcher. The fact that this system fills a long felt want is evidenced by the many letters received by the Company from

curacy, compactness and speed in operation.

"Many other practical features are embodied in the system that go to make it so complete in meeting the requirements of the trade that, once adopted, it becomes invaluable," writes I. J. Dukore, of the Universal Manifold-Book Company. "The wide awake man of business, of enterprise, the one who recognizes value, who is not easily influenced but nevertheless is willing to be shown, would do well to write to the Universal Manifold-Book Company, Inc., for a demonstration of their bookkeeping and billing self-indexing system. The result will prove gratifying."



STEAM PIPES INSULATED WITH J-M ASBESTO-SPONGE FELTED COVERING.

complete revolution in the method of covering steam pipes throughout the big plant.

Tests extending over a period of several months were made with the principal pipe coverings and insulating materials on the market, and it was eventually decided that the high-water mark of economy and durability was reached by the J-M asbestos-sponge felted pipe and boiler covering. A large order was accordingly placed with the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, the well-known manufacturers of asbestos products. Engineers will readily appreciate the economy that was effected by this change when it is stated that the new material reduced the condensation 76 pounds per hour.

The efficiency of J-M asbestos-sponge felted pipe covering is accounted for by the millions of "dead air" cells this covering contains. Recent tests made by Prof. C. L. Norton, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, show that the yearly cost of maintaining 100 square feet of pipe at 100 pounds gauge pressure is, for bare pipes, \$225; for 1-inch molded insulation, \$35.90; and for 1-inch J-M asbestos-sponge only \$25.40.

This covering is made of many layers of thin felt composed of pure asbestos fiber and finely ground sponge. It is tough and flexible, so that vibration, moisture, heat or rough usage will not cause it to break, crack, crumble or lose its insulating efficiency. It is said to be absolutely fireproof, and can be removed and replaced an indefinite number of times without deterioration. The manufacturers have some remarkable test data which, together with their catalogue, they will mail to anyone interested in the subject of pipe and boiler insulation.

There are plenty of men out of employment, but a good packinghouse man need never be idle if he makes use of the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner.

enthusiastic users of the system. A letter from the Empire City Market (Meyer & Peter), 2196 Broadway, another from the Botanical Market, 385 Bedford Park Boulevard, and one from the Kramer Markets, are typical in tone of all the others.

To quote from the first: "In reference to your inquiry as to how the 'Sentury' Bookkeeping system which we purchased from you is working, we beg to state that this system has given us entire satisfaction beyond our expectations. It certainly is a great time-saver, and at the same time is the most accurate and up-to-date bookkeeping system we have ever used. We cheerfully recommend this system to any merchant in need of same."

The Botanical Market writes as follows: "The 'Sentury' Bookkeeping system you sold me and which I am now using is the best bookkeeping system I have ever used. It takes me about half the time to do my bookkeeping that it used to, and the best part of it is that I don't have to worry about making out bills at the end of each week or month. My bills are always ready whenever my customers ask for them."

The letter from the Kramer Markets, in full, reads: "Your loose-leaf ledger system has been installed by us to replace the old style method of bookkeeping, and same has far exceeded expectations for accuracy and expediency. It has no equal. As soon as possible we shall install the 'Sentury' System in all our stores."

The striking feature of this system, and the one which quickly recommends itself to its users, is the extreme simplicity of its composition. Mistakes in billing are practically eliminated. The self-indexing device enables you to locate an account in a twinkling. The pages and bills of the ledger are the loose-leaf type, being the most approved and modern means for securing ac-

WHY YOU SHOULD KEEP A FILE.

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"BOSS" HOG CASING MACHINE.

The display of "Boss" machines by The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, the well-known manufacturers of "Boss" machines, at the recent packers' convention was very much admired. The new hog casing cleaning machine with electric motor, being one of the latest "Boss" machines put on the market, proved of much interest, and several orders were booked. The following recommendation speaks for itself:

Indianapolis, Ind., October 22, 1913.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gentlemen: We beg to advise that the "Boss" hog casing cleaning machine installed by your Mr. Naegelen is very satisfactory.

Yours truly,
WORM & CO.

A REFRIGERATED MOTOR TRUCK.

The only refrigerated motor truck, as far as known, is in daily use by Ed. Fleckenstein's Sons, sausage manufacturers of Jersey City, N. J. The body is specially built along scientific refrigerating principles, and is a great success. It is on a Kissel-Kar 3-ton truck chassis. When the truck is loaded, cold air is pumped in, and when the temperature reaches a certain point the doors are closed. As the body is insulated and air-tight, the cold temperature is maintained as long as desired for the trip in question.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Streator, Ill.—J. Kopf, G. W. Little and others have incorporated the Streator Ice and Storage Company with a capital stock of \$30,000.

Keefer, Okla.—The Keefer Ice and Light Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by C. H. Shone and C. F. Petty.

Bridgeport, Conn.—The Huber Ice Cream Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000 by J. Huber, E. Huber and H. I. Tait.

New Haven, Conn.—G. G. Powning, W. G. Powning and B. T. Miller have incorporated the Arena Centerfreeze Company with a capital stock of \$500,000.

Rutland, Vt.—The Eddy Ice Company has filed articles of incorporation. The capital stock is \$50,000 and incorporators A. O. Ferguson, E. Eddy and A. M. Ferguson.

Delaware.—The Columbia Ice Cream Company has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware by W. C. McDermott, of Elizabeth, N. J.; H. A. Oetjen, Jersey City, N. J., and W. I. N. Lofland, of Dover. The capital stock is \$100,000.

ICE NOTES.

Shuberta, Miss.—T. M. Spinks has completed his new 5-ton ice plant.

Holden, Mo.—The Consumers' Ice and Fuel Company will erect an ice plant.

Ellicott City, Md.—Otto Wunder will build an ice plant having 16 tons capacity.

De Soto, Mo.—The De Soto Dairy, Ice and Fuel Company will install creamery machinery.

Portage, Pa.—A number of Pittsburgh capitalists are considering establishing an ice plant here.

New Haven, Conn.—The Hygienic Ice Company has taken out a permit to erect a one-story brick building.

Chico, Calif.—The plant of the Chico Ice and Cold Storage Company has been sold to the Union Ice Company.

Marshall, Tex.—The Marshall Electric Company will increase the capacity of its ice plant from 40 to 80 tons.

Kalespeel, Mont.—The big fruit sheds and cold storage plant of Senator Fred Whiteside have been destroyed by fire.

Norristown, Pa.—Plans have been completed for a new cold storage plant to be erected for the State Hospital for Insane.

Quanah, Tex.—The John A. Keys Company of Oklahoma City has purchased the electric light and ice plant in this city, which it will rebuild.

Macon, Mo.—The recently incorporated Federal Fruit and Cold Storage Company will not commence the erection of its new plant before next March or April.

Roff, Okla.—The Mid-Continent Glass Sand Company will install a 12-ton ice plant to be operated in connection with sand plant. The general officers of the company are at Oklahoma City.

Broadwater, Va.—The A. L. Doughty Fish and Cold Storage Company, recently organized with \$50,000 capital stock, will erect a building 100 x 100 feet and cost \$15,000. A. L. Doughty is president.

THE REFRIGERATING INDUSTRY IN AUSTRIA.

By Prof. Alois Schwartz, Councillor of Education, Mähr-Osttau, Austria.*

The Austrian refrigerating industry may regard the year 1913 in a certain sense as a jubilee year. Just 40 years have elapsed since the first suggestion of the employment of artificially produced cold in industries was made in Austria. It is true that refrigerating machines for the purpose of pro-

ducing artificial ice have been used before and in isolated instances experiments have been made on artificial cooling of apartments by means of cold air, but the employment of artificial cold in industries on a large scale had until then not been suggested, nor experiments undertaken.

In the year 1873 there was held in Vienna, in conjunction with the great International Exposition, the first International Brewers' Congress, in which took part not only the leading representatives of the Austrian brewing industry, but also expert members of the brewing industry, then in its infancy, from near-by Bavaria and the rest of Germany as well as from other countries.

At this congress came forward, for the first time, two men who have had since the greatest influence on the development of the refrigerating industry. They were first, Franz Windhausen, who exhibited his then newly constructed and patented air-dense air machine and advocated its use in breweries. At that time there were already two large machines built on this system in operation, one in the Overbeck brewery, Dortmund, the other in Pfungstadt brewery, near Darmstadt. Each of these machines supplied 3,000 cub. m. of air per hour at — 40 degs. Cent., corresponding to an hourly production of 300 to 400 kg. of ice. Such a mechanical plant, including the power plant, cost at that time 70,000 gulden, which with interest, sinking fund, maintenance and additional 20 per cent. for emergencies, amounted to 14,000 gulden per year, or for 200 working days, to 70 gulden per day, and the production of ice had to carry an expense of a gulden per Zentner, before the machine was started. These air-dense air machines, which had been previously in isolated cases built and operated under other patents in England and France, did not, as is well known, prove successful in practice, owing to the high cost of operation and irregular working due to freezing up of valves. Nevertheless, the propaganda for

*Read before the Third International Congress of Refrigeration, Chicago, September, 1913.

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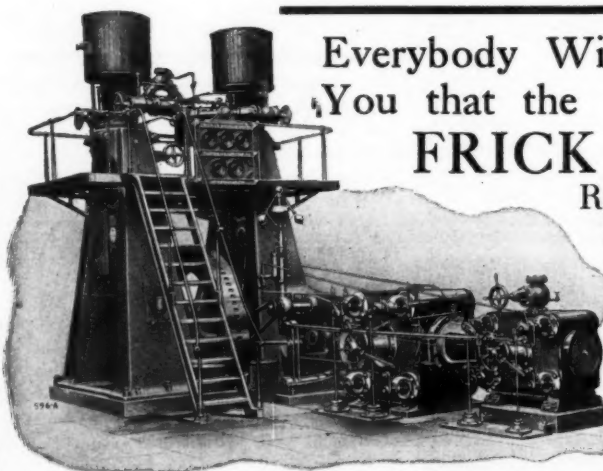
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BOSTON: 120 Milk St., Chas. F. Duffee.
BUFFALO: Keystone Transfer Co.
CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper, Westerlin & Campbell Co.
CINCINNATI: The Burger Bros. Co.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Co.
HAYANA: O. B. Cintas.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McGuire & Son.
LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse, 7th and Magnolia Sts.
MILWAUKEE: Central Warehouse.

MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK: Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rantz.
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasselbacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pilsbry-Becker Engineering & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: R. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

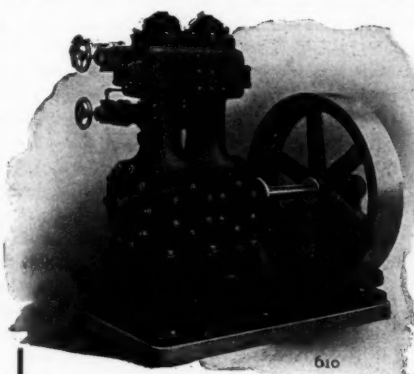
WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

the employment of such machines in breweries was favorably received by the brewers present at the meeting, and as a result such machines were experimentally installed in several breweries.

At the same meeting took part a second, at that time already famous, investigator in the field of refrigerating machines, viz., Karl Linde, then professor at the Polytechnic School in Munich. He proved in an address, which at the time aroused the greatest interest, that the Carré absorption refrigerating machines, then almost exclusively employed for ice making, were of low efficiency because in the heat cycle on which these machines worked, there were two large and unavoidable sources of loss.

To produce volatilization of the ammonia solution it is necessary to impart a large amount of heat, not only to the ammonia itself, but also to water required for its solution, in order to raise its temperature, and then the distilling apparatus worked at a disadvantage like a steam engine without expansion, compared with an engine working expansively. These circumstances prevented approaching available efficiency, as was the case with the dense-air machine due to freezing up. In addition, these machines work under the disadvantage of requiring a double quantity of condensing water, compared with any other refrigeration machine, because of the condensation of water in the ammonia-vapor. Professor Linde, in his address, advocated the employment of the compression system although at that time, only the ether machine had come into use for brewery purposes.

These compression machines possess the great advantage that they work on the same, though inverted, cycle as a steam engine and that the temperature limits, within which it operates, can be maintained without difficulty, so that this cycle comes nearest to the theoretically perfect. The reacting pressures in such machines depend almost entirely on the pressure of the evaporating fluids at the cooling water temperature. The amount of heat which is absorbed in the production of a cubic meter of steam at a certain pressure is the same for all fluids, but for different pressures is proportional to the pressures. Consequently the number of cubic meters of the vapor in question required is inversely proportional to its pressure at its condensing temperature. As, however, the pressure of ethyl ether vapor



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Company**
York, Pa.

Branches in all Principal Cities

The correct estimated value of A Refrigerator Door and Window—is service

1st—Efficiency

2nd—Strength and Durability

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The construction object is in defiance to the

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HINGES AND FASTENERS weigh 60 lbs. to the set.

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They will not leak.

Refrigerator Door and Frame and Windows mean shipped complete ready to set in the opening.

We guarantee our "AD" statements.

We believe a big part of our success is due to pleasing our patrons.

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Our Revolving Ice Cream Door is a success for its purpose.

Our Ice Doors and Chutes do all that is required.

Jones Cold Store Door Co.
Hagerstown, Md., U.S.A.

at low temperatures, is very low, the dimensions and losses of these machines are still very large, so that it is advisable to employ a more volatile fluid.

Professor Linde proposed at first, in place of ethyl ether, methyl ether as the volatile fluid, which he regarded as most promising at that time, and mentioned also, as early as that, the use of ammonia as the volatile fluid. He showed that in the use of such fluids, a means was afforded of avoiding the large dimensions and working losses, inseparable from the hitherto used dense-air and ethyl ether machines. He declared that in the processes themselves, there was nothing that interfered with approaching to the real available efficiency of the refrigeration machine. Whether it would be possible to overcome all the structural difficulties, only experience could show.

Success of the Ammonia Compressor.

Within a very short time, thanks to the constructive genius of this expert, his predictions were confirmed in the most brilliant manner. The ammonia compression machine, constructed by him in 1875, has in its practical results fully confirmed his theoretical claims. It was an Austrian brewer, Anton Dreher, who gave the able inventor the opportunity to test the use of this machine in a brewery, by entrusting him with the construction of a cooling plant, according to this system, for the brewery in Trieste, owing to climatic conditions and lack of natural ice, was in the greatest need of artificial refrigeration. In 1876 the first machine of the Linde system, was placed in operation in this brewery and fulfilled every expectation.

After this first experiment, a second Linde ammonia compression machine was set up in the Sedlmeyer brewery in Munich, where its practical test was continued and where at the same time Professor Linde tested out the method of removing the heat of fermentation from storage cellars by the circulation of cold brine through a system of pipes, a method similar to that of heating by hot water. This method he had suggested at the Brewers' Congress in 1873.

Based on this eminently successful experiment, the utilization of artificial refrigeration was started on its triumphal progress in brewing as well as in other industries and has attained, owing to the continued indefatigable efforts of its first inventor, as well as by improvements and innovations introduced by other engineers and constructors, the greatest possible perfection. The capital of Austria can, however, proudly point to the fact that it witnessed, at the International Brewers' Congress in 1873, in the papers of Windhausen and Linde, the birth of the refrigerating industry, in the same manner as, through the ingenious experiments of Dr. Natterer, it furnished a scientific foundation for the liquefaction of gases, and consequently, the theoretical basis for the industrial use of refrigeration.

Concerning the development of the industrial application of artificial refrigeration in Austria information was furnished in the official publication of the First International Congress of Refrigeration in Paris. It was stated in this report that it was the Austrian branch of the Linde Ice Machine Company which, under the management of Professor Linde's collaborator for many years, Engineer

Carl Heimpel, was so successfully active in the introduction and industrial application of refrigerating machines, especially in the brewing industry and ice making. From the year 1883, in which the second experiment in the practical use of artificial refrigeration was undertaken in the Liesing brewery, until 1908, or within a period of 25 years, this company had placed in operation in Austria 600 compressors with a total of upwards of 28.2 million calories hourly capacity.

This list of installation had risen, by the end of 1912, to 725 compressors with a total capacity of 37.5 million hour-calories. The construction of these machines, which during the first years were furnished almost ex-

	Ammonia.	Carbon dioxide.	Sulphur dioxide.	Total.
Beer breweries	27,550,000	2,385,000	3,124,000	33,359,000
Ice factories	2,817,000	1,712,000	645,000	5,174,000
Slaughterhouses	1,208,000	1,850,000	217,000	3,335,000
Butcher's and food cold storage plants.	1,473,000	1,035,000	116,000	2,644,000
Chemical industries	945,000	143,000	874,000	1,962,000
Petroleum and fat industries	5,250,000	595,000	36,000	5,881,000
	39,603,000	7,740,000	5,012,000	52,355,000

clusively by foreign firms, especially by the Augsburg Machine Works and the machine works of Sulzer Bros., of Winterthur, was taken up, in later years, by prominent Austrian machine works, such as the Maschinenfabrik F. Ringhoffer, the Skodawerke, A. G., the Maschinenfabrik A. G., Tanner, Laetsch & Co., and latterly the United Company, formerly Ruston, Bromovsky & Ringhoffer. With equal success, the Brunn-Königsfelder Maschinenfabrik introduced into Austria the manufacture of ammonia compression machines of other systems, and in particular furnished petroleum refineries with special highly efficient apparatus for paraffine manufacture.

The manufacture of carbon dioxide compression machines designed by Franz Windhausen and put on the market some time after 1890, was taken up by the equally famous Maschinenfabrik L. A. Riedinger A. G., of Augsburg, which through special Austrian representatives introduced these machines in Austria. It was particularly the slaughter houses and butchers who preferred this system of refrigeration. In the first twenty years, from 1891 until 1908, machines of this system with upwards of 6.5 million hourly calories, were built in Austria, and in the past five years they have nearly doubled in

Line of business.	Ammonia.	Carbon dioxide.	Sulphur dioxide.	Total.
Beer breweries	37,623,000	3,177,000	3,143,000	43,943,000
Ice factories	4,759,000	2,185,000	707,000	7,651,000
Slaughterhouses and markets	3,181,000	3,451,000	253,000	6,885,000
Butchers, hotels and food business.	2,228,000	1,676,000	291,000	4,195,000
Dairies and margarine factories	1,095,000	383,000	83,000	1,561,000
Petroleum industry	7,184,000	.....	175,000	7,359,000
Chemical Industry	3,403,000	778,000	1,228,000	5,409,000
Scientific purposes, etc.	45,000	111,000	.....	156,000
	59,520,000	11,761,000	5,880,000	77,161,000

capacity. Besides the above-mentioned concerns, the Maschinenfabrik, A. G., formerly Brand & L'Huillier have for nearly twenty-five years built sulphur dioxide compression machines, which, however, have been adopted on a much smaller scale.

A number of other machine works, such as Andrik & Hueber in Prague, Roessemann & Kuehnemann in Prague and Vienna, the Austrian Maschinenbauanstalt Humboldt and the Maschinenfabrik, formerly Breitfeld, Danek & Co., Prague, have likewise constructed refrigerating machines of various systems. In addition to these Austrian firms numerous special works in Germany have furnished a large number of plants for Austria, although the special machine works

existing in Austria have proved perfectly efficient. The favorable conditions as regards help, material and freight, the moderate expenses for administration and taxes have enabled the foreign works in many cases to compete successfully with Austrian machine factories.

Statistics of Refrigerating Machines in Use.

Respecting the refrigerating machines constructed for Austrian plants from 1883 to 1908 the following table was published in the report made in 1908, showing the hour-calories capacity.

Summary of the refrigerating machines built for Austrian plants from 1883 to 1906, in hour-calories capacity:

From this table it appears that the number of the ammonia compression machines was by far preponderating, inasmuch as out of 52.3 million total calories capacity of the refrigerating machines used in Austria, 39.6 million, or over 75 per cent., belong to this system, while the percentage of carbon dioxide machine was but 15 and that of sulphur dioxide only 10 per cent. It was stated in this report that the largest proportion of the refrigerating machines furnished for Austrian plants appeared to be for use in breweries, viz., 33.3 million calories or 64 per cent. of the total capacity of 52.3 million. Ice factories took about 10 per cent., the petroleum industry about the same amount, while the share of the butcher shops, slaughter houses and food refrigerating plants was likewise about 10 per cent. The chemical industry, which is not as yet very highly developed in Austria, had at that time made only limited use of artificial refrigeration.

The last five years have somewhat changed this distribution of the use of artificial refrigeration. The following table gives a summary of the refrigerating plants constructed in Austria from 1883 to 1912, or during a period of 30 years, in breweries, ice factories, slaughter houses and markets, butcher shops, hotels, food businesses, dairies and oleo factories, in the petroleum industry, in the chemical industry, as well as for scientific and other purposes, classified according to the refrigerant employed, under ammonia, carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide.

Summary of refrigerating machines built for Austrian plants from 1883 to 1912, in hour-calories capacity:

Line of business.	Ammonia.	Carbon dioxide.	Sulphur dioxide.	Total.
Beer breweries	37,623,000	3,177,000	3,143,000	43,943,000
Ice factories	4,759,000	2,185,000	707,000	7,651,000
Slaughterhouses and markets	3,181,000	3,451,000	253,000	6,885,000
Butchers, hotels and food business.	2,228,000	1,676,000	291,000	4,195,000
Dairies and margarine factories	1,095,000	383,000	83,000	1,561,000
Petroleum industry	7,184,000	.....	175,000	7,359,000
Chemical Industry	3,403,000	778,000	1,228,000	5,409,000
Scientific purposes, etc.	45,000	111,000	.....	156,000
	59,520,000	11,761,000	5,880,000	77,161,000

From this table, compared with that published in the year 1908, may be deduced that in the last four years the employment of refrigerating machines has undergone a material increase which may be ascribed, in no small degree to the extensive publicity in this field. The activity of the refrigeration associations and the two International Congresses, held during this period, which have furnished so much information on this subject and indicated the way to new methods (Concluded on page 32.)

THE KRON SCALE

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Futures Advance—Trading More Active—Hogs Firmer—Receipts Liberal—Increasing Hog Sickness Reported—Considerable Apprehension—Product Distribution Fair.

The provision contract market made a very good advance during the past week, showing some reaction the middle of the week due to an increase in contract offerings at the advance. The better tone to the market seemed to come from a more bullish idea as to the probable supply of hogs, and a more confident feeling as to hogs and product values. The tone of the hog market was very steady, and prices showed an improvement although the improvement was not pronounced. There was a fair demand for shipping, and also a fair demand from packers.

On Wednesday the contract market showed a quick reaction from the high point, due evidently to an increase in contract offerings brought about by uneasiness over the hog situation, and fear that the reports of increased disease, particularly in Iowa, might bring a rush of hogs to market, which would cause increased offerings for forward delivery. A report issued by a western trade paper claimed that the spread of hog cholera in Iowa was quite serious, several counties reporting 40 to 50 per cent loss and in one county 90 per cent. Small losses were

claimed in South Dakota, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Kansas and Oklahoma. Any serious development of the hog cholera of a general character, would undoubtedly result in a rush of hogs to market so as to avoid the losses.

The packing during the past week showed a rather liberal increase over last year. The total for the week amounted to 518,000 against 455,000 last year, and for the season to date the packing has been about 16,443,000 against 15,683,000 last year. The total for the season will be increased somewhat by later returns, but it is evident that the total packing for the season will not be so much ahead of last year as expected at one time, while the lighter weights may go quite a ways in offsetting the increased kill. The average weight for the past week was 18 pounds less than last year at Chicago which is about 8 per cent. decrease, and an eight per cent. decrease if applied to the entire packing for the season would mean a very material reduction in the total yields of different kinds of product. The total receipts of hogs at Western points, including the number reshipped to the east, is only about 950,000 hogs in excess of last year.

The conditions as to demand show fair distribution. The daily shipments from Chicago are of good volume, and the country

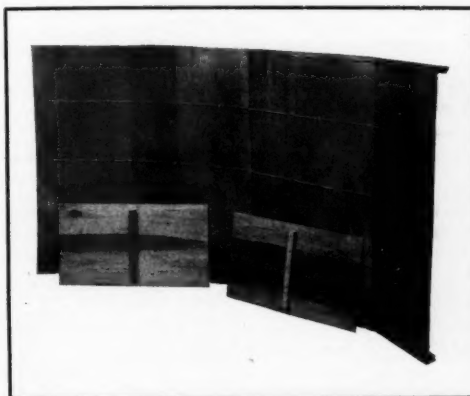
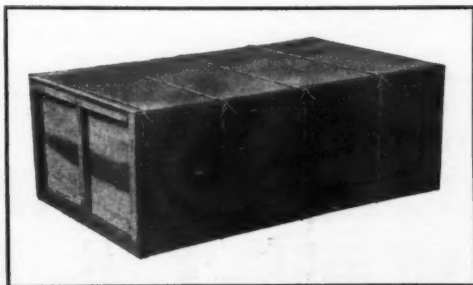
seems to be taking all kinds of product rather freely. This is expected to have a considerable influence on the November 1st statement of product at leading points, and there may not be as much an accumulation as many have expected. The dressed meat trade has been fairly good, and the fresh meat trade continues excellent. The export movement is also quite good, and for the past week the shipments were 9,000,000 pounds of lard, and about 6,000,000 pounds of meats. The total exports for the season, however, show a decrease in meats of nearly 37,000,000 pounds compared with last year and a decrease of nearly 58,000,000 pounds of lard. Such a decrease is as far as the domestic supply is concerned equivalent to a proportionate increase in the hog slaughtering for the year. The fact that the domestic consumption has taken care of the product this season, particularly during the past eight months, in view of the increased packing and the falling off in the exports shows the steady distribution and persistent home demand.

Just as long as the export movement in hog products keeps up at all in volume, such as shown the past year, it is not likely that the supplies of meats from other countries will be a very serious factor in American values. If America can supply her domestic

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CHICAGO MILL AND LUMBER COMPANY
Wire Bound Dep't. Chicago

trade and ship during the year nearly 550,000,000 pounds of lard, and about 375,000,000 pounds of meats in competition with the supply from other countries and the domestic supply abroad, it is not probable that the supply of hog products which may be imported either from Canada or from any other country will be a material factor in the situation.

Some improvement in the market has come through sympathy with the strength in feeding grains. There has been a general improvement in feed stuffs values. Receipts have not been so very heavy of either corn or oats at western points, and there has been a general gain. The country is not selling feed stuffs at all freely. With corn selling at present nearly 18c. a bushel over last year, on the basis of December delivery at Chicago, the cost of feeding has been materially increased, while the average price of hogs for the past week was 70c. per hundred under last year. With the increased cost of feeding, and the decreased returns for the stock, and the danger of serious losses from hog cholera, the risks of producing the hogs are not such as to encourage a material increase in supply at present. Severe weather conditions have developed at the west with unusually low temperature in the Missouri Valley and northwest for the time of the year, and this will further add to the expense of finishing hogs as it may necessitate unusually early feeding.

LARD.—The market has been quiet and about steady during the week. Prices show very little change and the volume of business has been limited. City steam, 10½@10¾; Middle West, \$10.70@10.80; Western, \$10.95; refined, Continent, \$11.55; South American, \$12.10; Brazil, kegs, \$13.10; compound lard, 8½@8¾c.

PORK.—Prices are a little easier with the tone of the market showing very little change. Mess is quoted \$23.50@23.75; clear, \$19.75@21.00; family, \$24.50@26.50.

BEEF.—Prices are very steady with a small jobbing trade reported from day to day. Quoted: Family, \$19@20; mess, \$17.75@18.75; packet, \$18@19; extra India mess, \$28@30.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, October 23, 1913:

BACON.—Aarhus, Denmark, 147,143 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 82,500 lbs.; Algiers, Algeria, 123,177 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 46,136 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 2,513 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 12,030 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 113,791 lbs.; Christiansand, Norway, 6,683 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 52,319 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 168,190 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 301,567 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 26,250 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 3,900 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 39,069 lbs.; Helsingfors, Finland, 193,589 lbs.; Hull, England, 216,380 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 744,938 lbs.; London, England, 14,000 lbs.; Nipe, Cuba, 5,035 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 7,310 lbs.; Puerto Mexico, Mexico, 639 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 9,900 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 15,246 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 80,827 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 813 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 341,866 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 839 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1,968 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 166,075 lbs.; Amapola, Honduras, 2,140 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 25,710 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 2,818 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 10,239 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 364,961 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1,015 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 628 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 14,564 lbs.; Hull, England, 281,500 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 16,618 lbs.; London, England, 3,109 lbs.; Las Palmas, A. R., 1,125 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 561,379 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 9,981 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 3,512 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 7,619 lbs.; Nipe, Cuba, 15,254 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 5,740 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,757 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 2,438 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 1,422 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 59,273 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 2,421 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 622 lbs.; Southampton, England, 55,629 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 2,503 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 814 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 3,468 lbs.

LARD.—Amsterdam, Holland, 3,000 lbs.; Aarhus, Denmark, 5,300 lbs.; Antofagasta, Chile, 15,437 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 221,686 lbs.; Amapola, Honduras, 1,174 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 8,875 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 807,698 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 52,700 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 8,794 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 12,250 lbs.; Bengasi, —, 13,750 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 8,200 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 268,539 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 10,875 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 11,648 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 3,100 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 14,887 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 11,000 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany,

140,687 lbs.; Dunkirk, France, 12,600 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 2,250 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 13,810 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 23,478 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 55,966 lbs.; Hull, England, 243,816 lbs.; Havre, France, 103,478 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 533,639 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 53,464 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 3,900 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,500 lbs.; Konigsberg, Germany, 205,641 lbs.; Las Palmas, A. R., 21,000 lbs.; Lagos, A. R., 16,380 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 285,762 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 2,125 lbs.; London, England, 346,360 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 11,675 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 5,500 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 40,257 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 10,532 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 13,455 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 28,000 lbs.; Nipe, Cuba, 4,568 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 41,834 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 9,600 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 17,752 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,103,245 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 2,750 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 29,602 lbs.; Southampton, England, 50,750 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 17,303 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 7,609 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 6,874 lbs.; Santa Marta, Colombia, 3,661 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 362,526 lbs.; Turks Island, W. I., 2,769 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 29,954 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 2,568 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 26,130 lbs.

PORK.—Cayenne, French Guiana, 27 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 75 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 143 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 8 bbls.; Hull, England, 25 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 50 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 8 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 55 bbls.; London, England, 55 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 40 bbls., 58 tcs.; Martinique, W. I., 13 bbls.; Macoris, S. D., 17 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 100 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 117 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 180 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 142 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 26 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 50 tcs., 96 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Colon, Panama, 285 pa.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending October 25, 1913, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BBLs.	
	Week ending Oct. 25, 1913.	Week ending Nov. 1, '12, to Oct. 25, 1913.
United Kingdom...	200	244
Continent	132	60
So. & Cen. Am.	530	299
West Indies	1,376	741
Br. No. Am. Col.	1,121	490
Other countries .....	.....	47
Total	3,350	1,814

MEATS, LBS.	
United Kingdom...	4,674,725
Continent	836,325
So. & Cen. Am.	70,175
West Indies	51,800
Br. No. Am. Col.	2,000
Other countries .....	.....
Total	5,635,025

LARD, LBS.	
United Kingdom...	3,455,610
Continent	4,789,465
So. & Cen. Am.	196,416
West Indies	601,420
Br. No. Am. Col.	1,453
Other countries	20,600
Total	9,073,996

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.	
New York	1,962
Boston	37
New Orleans	1,360
Montreal .....	.....
Total	3,359

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.	
Pork, lbs.	24,077,000
Meats, lbs.	350,193,024
Lard, lbs.	542,286,016

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	20/	22/6	@32c.
Oil Cake	15c.	18c.	@20c.
Bacon	20/	22/6	@32c.
Lard, tierces	25/	30/	@50c.
Cheese	20/	22/6	@32c.
Canned meats	20/	22/6	@32c.
Butter	30/	30/	@50c.
Tallow	20/	22/6	@32c.
Pork, per barrel	20/	22/6	@32c.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, October 23, 1913, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Butter		Bacon		Tallow		Beef		Pork		Lard	
	Cake.	Bags.	Bbls.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Pkgs.
Cedric, Liverpool	1045	1547	.....	1939	.....	199	70	763	1800					
Caronia, Liverpool	651	125	.....	295	.....	30	230	1950						
Georgie, Liverpool	5368	100	.....	178	.....	.....	117	.....					
Mauretania, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	.....	358	.....	.....	.....	200						
Minnewaska, London .....	.....	1825	.....	119	.....	.....	25	150	7350					
Oceanic, Southampton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	200						
St. Paul, Southampton .....	.....	.....	.....	317	.....	.....	50	950						
Idaho, Hull .....	.....	.....	.....	731	.....	75	5	2011	3672					
Chicago City, Bristol .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2534						
Cameronia, Glasgow .....	.....	.....	.....	799	.....	50	50	100	400					
President Lincoln, Hamburg .....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	225	.....	135	1545					
Amerika, Hamburg .....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	60	100	1200	3844					
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen	1305	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	900						
Uranium, Rotterdam	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	725						
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	1027	75	.....	25	.....	45	.....	535	3725					
Oscar II, Baltic .....	.....	350	.....	535	.....	.....	57	225	6925					
Kronland, Antwerp	8388	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	35	75	115	3730				
Manhattan, Antwerp	15226	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Provence, Havre .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	1120					
Rochambeau, Havre .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....			
Floride, Bordeaux	4398	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	5880					
Madonna, Marseilles .....	.....	100	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	127	255					
Germania, Marseilles	596	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	50	45					
Kim, Lisbon .....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barbarossa, Mediterranean .....	.....	559	.....	330	.....	.....	.....	50	410					
Mendoza, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	364	.....	.....	.....	140	1675					
Ivernia, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	45	145					
Argentina, Mediterranean .....	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	775					
Total	38022	5461	.....	6060	70	806	294	6410	50755					

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—Somewhat larger business was reported during the past week, but in the aggregate the dealings were below normal, and there was but little feature to the trade. Prices are unchanged from those of the previous week, and, in fact, from the levels of a month ago. Some of the important interests who follow the tallow market from day to day are expressing the opinion that no important price changes are imminent as the supply and demand situation is not strained. Soap people took a little stuff during the week, their purchases being confined to city specials on the basis of 6½c. Buying of the low-grade tallows is purely routine, and goes by unnoticed. Offerings on the whole are fair, but it is noteworthy that they are not being pressed for sale, and the trade seems content to take limited quantities when needed. No stimulus is afforded by foreign conditions. The auction sale at London was without price change, 652,000 casks being offered of which 465,000 were taken. Bids in the local market from European quarters are really insignificant. Prime city tallow here is quoted at 6½c., and city specials at 6½c.

OLEO STEARINE.—A fairly large trade has taken place during the week at about 8½c. Compounders bought freely. The price unquestionably attracts them, but they are disinclined to buy very far ahead, due to the unsatisfactory keeping-qualities of the product. Toward the close of the week the market was quoted at 8½c. bid.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COCONUT OIL.—The market continues quiet and about steady. Spot values are firm on light supplies. To arrive values are slightly firmer. Cochin, 13½c.; November arrival, 13c.; Ceylon, 10½@10¾c.; shipment, 10½@10¾c.

CORN OIL.—The demand has been less active and the market shows some decline for the week. Prices are quoted at \$6.25@6.35 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market continues very dull with values about steady. Spot is quoted at 6½@7.

PALM OIL.—The demand is rather slow and without energy. Buyers are showing some hesitation and seem to be waiting business developments and some better basis for judging values. Prime red spot, 6½@7c.; do, to arrive, 6¼c.; Lagos, spot, 7¼c.; to arrive, 7½c.; palm kernel, 10½@10¾c.; shipment, 10¾c.

OLEO OIL.—The market has further declined with a rather limited trade. Buyers abroad are showing caution and values have shown recession. Extras are quoted at New York at 10@10¼c., and 58 florins at Rotterdam.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market continues quiet but prices show a steady tone with rather limited offerings. Prices are firmly held. For 20 cold test, 96@98c.; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, —; prime, 65@66c.; low grade, off yellow, 62c.

GREASE.—The market is steady to firm. Foreign markets have been firmer and values here have been quite steady. Quotations are nominal as follows: Yellow, 5½@5¾c.; bone, 5½@6¼c.; house, 5½@5¾c.

LIVESTOCK AND BEEF EXPORTS.

Exports of livestock and dressed beef from United States and Canadian ports for the week ending October 25, 1913, are reported by Williams & Terhune as follows:

Port.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Beef.
From New York.....	200	—	—
From Boston.....	—	—	—
From Philadelphia.....	—	—	—
From Baltimore.....	—	—	—
From Montreal.....	—	—	—
Total.....	200	—	—
Total last week.....	350	—	—

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

Imports of fresh chilled beef into the port of New York during the past week totalled 6,859 quarters, compared to 1,736 quarters last week. This was all via England. On October 25 the Baltic landed 588 quarters in one lot and 4,421 hindquarters and 800 forequarters in another lot. On October 28, the Minneapolis landed 1,050 quarters. This was the heaviest week's importations to date.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, October 31.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—		
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.80½	@4.80½
Demand sterling.....	4.78½	@4.79
Commercial, sight.....		@4.85
Paris—		
Commercial, 60 days....	5.28¼	@5.28¼+1-16
Commercial, 60 days....	5.26¼	@5.26¼-1-16
Commercial, sight.....	5.22¼	@5.22¼+1-32
Berlin—		
Commercial, 60 days....	93 5-16	@ 93%
Commercial, 60 days....	93%	@ 93 11-16
Commercial, sight.....	94 7-16	@ 94 9-16
Antwerp—		
Commercial, 60 days....	5.30	@5.30+1-16
Commercial, sight.....		@5.23½-1-16
Amsterdam—		
Commercial, 60 days....	39 9-16	@39 9-16+1-16
Commercial, sight.....		@40 1-16+1-32

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, October 29, 1913:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 60 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 25 tes.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 229 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 50 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 7 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 50 bbls.; Christiansand, Norway, 25 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 185 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 60 tes.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 10 tes.; Hull, England, 10 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 50 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 82 bbls.; Havana, Cuba, 5 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 24½ bbls.; London, England, 110 tes.; Liverpool, England, 50 tes.; Martinique, W. I., 19 bbls.; Macoris, S. D., 8 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 261½ bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 8 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 124½ bbls., 17 tes.; St. Kitts, W. I., 20 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 3 bbls.; Turks Island, W. I., 12 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 78 tes., 26 bbls.

FRESH MEAT.—Colon, Panama, 292,768 lbs.; London, England, 17,500 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 87,997 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 30 tes.; Aarhus, Denmark, 250 tes.; Bergen, Norway, 35 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 215 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 75 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 75 tes.; London, England, 200 tes.; Piraeus, Greece, 134 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,398 tes.; Stettin, Germany, 75 tes.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 60 tes.

From Baltimore to Rotterdam, 160 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Colon, Panama, 13,816 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 1,950 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,135 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 1,200 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 17,500 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 1,800 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 13,035 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 8,700 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 5,000 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 2,000 lbs.

TALLOW.—Liverpool, England, 9,396 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,243 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 23,243 lbs.

TALLOW SCRAP.—London, England, 113,299 lbs.

TONGUE.—Callao, Peru, 8 cs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 5 pa.; Glasgow, Scotland, 110 bxs.; Liverpool, England, 161 pa.

CANNED MEAT.—Antwerp, Belgium, 25 cs.; Bordeaux, France, 40 cs.; Batavia, Java, 110 cs.; Christiania, Norway, 24 cs.; Colon, Panama, 138 cs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 85 pkgs., 51 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 65 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 52 cs.; Hamilton, W. I., 65 pa.; Hull, England, 190 cs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 7 pkgs.; Liverpool, England, 250 cs.; London, England, 519 pa.; Martinique, W. I., 56 pkgs.; Macoris, S. D., 52 cs.; Newcastle, England, 70 cs.; Nipe, Cuba, 348 cs.; Southampton, England, 150 pa.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 80 cs.

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COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS**Hamburg.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, October 31.—Market firm. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 73 marks; butter oil, 73¼ marks; summer yellow, 69 marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, October 31.—Market firm. Quotations: Summer yellow, 40½ florins; choice summer white, 42¼ florins, and butter oil, 42½ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, October 31.—Market easy. Quotations: Summer yellow, 84½ francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, October 31.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 86 francs; prime winter yellow, 90 francs; choice summer white oil, 89½ francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, October 31.—Market firm. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 33¼s.; summer yellow, 33½s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS**Atlanta.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., October 30.—Prompt crude cottonseed oil, 44c.; trading light. Meal, \$26, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$8, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., October 30.—Cotton oil market quiet; prime crude, 45c. Prime 8 per cent meal firm at \$27.25@27.50. Hulls steady at \$6.75@7, loose.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., October 30.—Trading in cottonseed oil limited, at 43½c. for basis prime, and 40c. for prime. Choice loose cake, \$28 per short ton, f. o. b. Galveston.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, October 30.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soap makers' supplies are as follows: 74 or 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.55@1.65 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.80 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 2½@2½c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 80c. per 100 lbs. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate ash, 95c. per 100 lbs.; talc, 1¼@1¼c. per lb.; silic, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate of soda, 90c. per 100 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks 1½c., and in bbls. 2c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 4@4¼c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 4½@4¼c. per lb.

Prime palm oil in casks, 6¾@7c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 7½@7¾c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls. 7¾c. per lb.; palm kernel oil in casks, 10½@10¾c. per lb.; green olive oil, 76c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 83@86c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 7¾@8c. per lb.; peanut oil, 65@75c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 10½@10¾c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 13½@14c. per lb.; cot-

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CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, October 29, 1913.—There have been very considerable sales of both blood and tankage the past week at steadily advancing prices, and the larger producers have again sold up for their immediate and future production to such an extent that they are now making no offerings whatever. Some of the smaller operators would still sell a few cars each of blood and regular tankage at \$3.15 for blood and \$3.05 and 10c. for tankage, for prompt shipment, 5c. per unit higher monthly for December and January. Several round lots of tankage sold at \$3.02½ and 10c., and blood at \$3.05 and \$3.10, and more could have been sold if producers had been willing to fill all orders obtainable. Prices are now approaching the high records of previous seasons, and it looks as if they could not sell materially higher for the present, though for the longer futures there are still some urgent buyers who may have to pay still higher prices to cover their requirements.

Low grade tankage is also quoted higher, although there is practically none on the market, most of the producers having sold ahead to the extent of their probable output early in the season, and the smaller outside packers are both selling for immediate shipment and making annual contracts based on the high price current, figuring that taking the average of the coming year they will do well to place their output on the present high basis. (Complete quotations will be found on page 37.)

tonseed oil, 7.20@7.40c. per lb.; corn oil, 6.25 @6.35c. per lb.; Soya bean oil, 6½c. per lb.

Prime city tallow, 6½c. per lb.; house grease, 5½@6c. per lb.; brown grease, 5½@5¾c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5¾@6c. per lb.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, October 29.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½@12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12¼@12½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½@12¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12¼@12½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13¼@14c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½@13½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13¼@13½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13½@13¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13@13¼c.

Skinny Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 13½@13¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 13¼@13¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13¼@13¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 12¾@12¾c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 13@13½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12½@13c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½@13c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 12½@12½c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10¾@11¼c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10¾@11¼c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10½@10½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9½@10c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9¾@9¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9¾@9¾c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10¼@10¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9¾@9¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9¾@9¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9¾@9¾c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15¼@15½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14¼@14¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14@14¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13½@13¼c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15@15¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½@14¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14@14¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13½@13¼c.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Steady—Crude Holds Well—Cotton Crop Estimates Mixed—Lard Steadiness Aids Oil Consumption — Sentiment Divided.

Without causing much comment, the local cottonseed oil market exhibited marked stability during the past week. The tendency was for offerings to assume large proportions on the small advances, but likewise they were withdrawn at times of depression, thus keeping fluctuations within a narrow range. As yet the predictions of an active selling movement from southern crude mills have not materialized. Frequently the south has reduced its surplus holdings, but the consuming and other demand seemed sufficient to prevent any significant lowering of values. A return of strength in the lard market was not ignored, and tended to greatly encourage interests who were about becoming apprehensive because of the recent set-back in that market.

The contention is still made that it would be extraordinary if cotton oil values were held at around seven cents, basis New York, at this period of the season. This theory in connection with the belief that crude mills will be forced to liquidate more or less stuff as the seed movement reaches its height

goes a long way in limiting both the inquiry from trade sources and that which might easily arise from speculative quarters, in sympathy with the less favorable news from the cotton belt.

Some authorities go so far as to assert that before long there will be a break in the oil market, due to accumulation of seed and crude. Consumers, they say, are indisposed to take other than what is actually wanted, with foreigners utilizing products kindred to cottonseed oil to an important degree. If will be remembered, however, that many times during the preceding season the trade was informed of an absence of demand from users of cotton-oil, with reference made only very occasionally to the volume of export business that passed, yet before eight months of the season had been gone through, talk of scarcity of oil and much higher prices developed. On the other hand, it would seem well to bear in mind that during the forefront of last season oil values were nearly a cent a pound under those prevailing at this time, thus stimulating consumption of cotton-oil. Lard was also considerably higher, a year ago.

It appears as though the estimates as to the probable cotton crop vary more at present

than at any other period during the year. Some confirmed bulls are positive that the yield, excluding linters, will be around 13,300,000 bales whereas the other extreme would come close to 14¼ millions, not including linters. Last season the crop of seed cotton approximated 13,800,000 bales, with 4,580,000 tons of seed crushed, giving about 186,000,000 gallons of crude oil. The average value of the seed in 1912 was close to \$22 per ton, whereas it promised to range somewhat above that this year. Thus, a slight increase in the crush of oil may result from the higher prices being paid by cottonseed oil concerns.

Assuming that the cotton crop, excluding the linters, amounts to close to fourteen million bales, and that the seed crush will be slightly above last year, it would indicate that the crush of oil this season would be in excess of last year by the equivalent of approximately 100,000 barrels. This, of course, is not an alarming increase, particularly as the supplies at the end of last year were extremely light and the carry over at the beginning of the 1913 season was practically nil against an estimated carry-over at the beginning of the 1912 season of about 300,000 barrels.

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There does not seem to be any special aggressiveness in the oil market at present, and it is really difficult to imagine what is needed to inspire activity and higher prices, or to bring about the lower range which apparently many are anticipating. Whether an important element has already sold oil in expectation of a later decline is a matter of conjecture. It is quite evident, that not a few in the consuming trade having been told so frequently of the accumulating supplies at the south have allowed their own stocks to become depleted, or have not replenished them for some time. During the last several weeks their hand-to-mouth buying has not actually been to their disadvantage, but it did not result in the decline in prices that was so confidently forecasted.

The lard situation is being closely followed, and although no rampant bullishness is noted, the market rallies so as to impart courage to holders. Incidentally, the compound lard trade has improved slightly, and manufacturers of this product have taken more oleostearine. A fair assumption is that compounders are also buying cotton-seed oil very frequently, although not necessarily in large quantities. The merits of the lard market are being discussed from various angles. In some circles emphasis is laid on the epidemic of hog cholera which is said to be unusually severe, while there are other large operators predicting a further decline in hog values. These interests minimize the importance of the cholera advice and attribute the big pig receipts of late to energetic and overbreeding.

Closing prices, Saturday, October 25, 1913.—Spot, \$6.88@7.50; October, \$6.89@6.90; November, \$6.90@6.92; December, \$7.00@7.01; January, \$7.12@7.13; February, \$7.17@7.28; March, \$7.30@7.32; April, \$7.36@7.38; May, \$7.44@7.45. Futures closed 1 to 8 advance. Sales were: October, 1,900, \$6.90@6.88; November, 1,000, \$6.90; December, 1,900, \$7@6.97; January, 400, \$7.12@7.10; March, 700, \$7.31@7.28; May, 4,100, \$7.45@7.40. Total sales, 10,000 barrels. Good off, \$6.68@6.90; off, \$6.65@6.85; reddish off, \$6.50@6.80; winter, \$7.10; summer, \$7.10; prime crude S. E., \$5.73@5.80; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Monday, October 27, 1913.—Spot, \$6.88@6.98; October, \$6.88@6.95; November, \$6.96@6.97; December, \$7.06@7.08; January, \$7.11@7.20; February, \$7.25@7.28; March, \$7.35@7.37; April, \$7.40@7.45; May, \$7.48@7.50. Futures closed 1 decline to 8 advance. Sales were: October, 600, \$6.95@6.88; November, 4,000, \$6.98@6.95; December, 5,800, \$7.07@7.03; January, 1,400, \$7.18@7.15; February, 200, \$7.26; March, 1,200, \$7.35@7.34; May, 4,600, \$7.50@7.47. Total sales, 17,800 barrels. Good off, \$6.80@6.65; off, \$6.70@6.90; reddish off, \$6.50@6.80; winter, \$7.25; summer, \$7.10; prime crude S. E., \$5.80; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Tuesday, October 28, 1913.—Spot, \$6.80@6.96; October, \$6.80@6.95; November, \$6.93@6.97; December, \$7@7.01; January, \$7.09@7.11; February, \$7.17@7.20; March, \$7.28@7.30; April, \$7.32@7.38; May, \$7.40@7.42. Futures closed 3 to 8 decline. Sales were: October, 200, \$6.99@6.95; November, 2,500, \$6.96@6.95; December, 6,200, \$7.05@7.00; January, 1,400, \$7.15@7.13; March, 3,700, \$7.35@7.29; April, 100, \$7.39; May, 1,200, \$7.46@7.41. Total sales, 15,300 barrels. Good off, \$6.80@6.90; off, \$6.60@6.80; reddish off, \$6.40@6.70; winter, \$7; summer, \$7; prime crude S. E., \$5.87 sales; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Wednesday, October 29, 1913.—Spot, \$6.80@6.85; November, \$6.81@6.82; December, \$6.97@6.98; January, \$7.08@7.10; February,

\$7.18@7.21; March, \$7.30@7.31; April, \$7.35@7.39; May, \$7.40@7.42; July, \$7.46@7.52. Futures closed 3 advance to 12 decline. Sales were: November, 1,700, \$6.90@6.89; December, 4,700, \$7@6.97; January, 200, \$7.08; February, 100, \$7.18; March, 2,400, \$7.30@7.24; May, 1,200, \$7.41@7.36. Total sales, 10,300 barrels. Good off, \$6.70@6.82; off, \$6.60@6.75; reddish off, \$6.40@6.70; winter, \$7@8.00; summer, \$7@8; prime crude S. E., \$5.87 sales; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Thursday, October 30, 1913.—Spot, \$6.86@6.90; November, \$6.87@6.89; December, \$7@7.11; January, \$7.10@7.11; February, \$7.19@7.21; March, \$7.30@7.31; April, \$7.36@7.38; May, \$7.41@7.43; July, \$7.48@7.55. Futures closed unchanged to 6 advance. Sales were: November, 2,200, \$6.90@6.83; December, 700, \$7@6.99; January, 1,300, \$7.11@7.10; February, 200, \$7.20; March, 1,700, \$7.31@7.30; May, 100, \$7.42; July, 300, \$7.52@7.51. Total sales, 6,700 barrels. Good off, \$6.75@6.82; off, \$6.55@6.75; reddish off, \$6.35@6.65; winter, \$7.20; summer, \$7.10; prime crude S. E., \$5.87 sales; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending October 30, 1913, and for the period since September 1, 1913, were as follows:

	Week ending Oct. 30, '13.	Since Sept. 1, '13.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Barbados, W. I.	286	556
Belize, Honduras	2	2
Buenos Aires, A. R.	195	195
Cape Town, Africa	—	139
Christiania, Norway	—	230
Christiansund, Norway	105	105
Colon, Panama	62	352
Copenhagen, Denmark	350	560
Demerara, British Guiana ..	20	212
Freemantle, Australia	21	21
Genoa, Italy	125	754
Glasgow, Scotland	200	755
Hamburg, Germany	50	640
Havana, Cuba	—	49
Havre, France	400	400
Hull, England	—	175
Kingston, W. I.	101	298
Liverpool, England	1,547	2,652
London, England	1,075	3,912
Manchester, England	—	625
Marseilles, France	—	225
Matanzas, Cuba	—	4
Melbourne, Australia	—	14
Monte Cristi, S. D.	—	16
Montevideo, Uruguay	700	762
Naples, Italy	—	2,671
Piraeus, Greece	65	126
Port Antonio, W. I.	—	56
Port au Prince, W. I.	2	13
Port Limon, C. R.	—	27
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	621
Rotterdam, Holland	150	896
Sanchez, S. D.	33	33
San Domingo, S. D.	26	82
San Juan, P. R.	—	44

Santiago, Cuba	11	78
Santos, Brazil	—	100
Sydney, Australia	—	10
Trieste, Austria	475	1,655
Trinidad, W. I.	—	29
Valparaiso, Chile	—	158
Venice, Italy	—	2,116
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	12

Total	6,001	22,410
From New Orleans—		
Genoa, Italy	—	25
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	100
Havana, Cuba	—	300
Progreso, Mexico	—	200
Rotterdam, Holland	—	400
San Juan, P. R.	—	450

Total	—	1,475
From Baltimore—		
Glasgow, Scotland	25	25
Havre, France	—	400

Total	25	425
From San Francisco—		
Hong Kong, China	—	2
Mexico	—	1
Yokohama, Japan	—	3

Total	—	6
From all other ports—		
Canada	1,163	1,287
Mexico (including overland) ..	160	1,505

Total	1,323	2,702
Recapitulation—		
From New York	6,001	22,410
From New Orleans	—	1,475
From Baltimore	25	425
From San Francisco	—	6
From all other ports	1,323	2,702
Total	7,349	27,108

INVESTIGATING OIL MILLS.

Down in Texas the cotton oil mill man is evidently looked upon much as the meat packer is elsewhere; his success in business throws him open to the attacks of agitators who charge him with being in a "trust." A deputy attorney general of the State of Texas is now traveling about the State investigating oil mills and gineries, to see if he can find evidences of illegal combination. Up to date nothing startling has been developed.

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WILL BE PLEASED TO QUOTE PRICES ON ALL GRADES OF REFINED COTTON SEED OIL IN BARRELS OR LOOSE IN BUYERS OR SELLERS TANK CARS, F.O.B. REFINERY OR DELIVERED ANYWHERE IN THIS COUNTRY OR EUROPE.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS LESS.

As reported in the last issue of The National Provisioner, exports of cottonseed oil from the United States for the month of September were actually only about one-sixth as great in volume as for September a year ago. Preliminary government reports give the September exports as 2,479,304 pounds, compared to 12,091,850 pounds in September, 1912. This is about 6,000 barrels as compared to about 30,000 barrels. Detailed exports for September are given as follows in pounds:

	Pounds.
New York	1,697,240
Virginia	72,540
Galveston	48,511
New Orleans	430,157
Laredo	222,772
Buffalo	2,295
Eastern Vermont	5,300
St. Lawrence	489

Total, September, 1913.....	2,479,304
Total, September, 1912.....	12,091,850
Nine months ending September—	
1911	185,900,608
1912	258,760,187
1913	198,085,221

Exports of cottonseed oil by months for the past two seasons are reported as follows, in pounds:

	1913.	Pounds.	Dollars.
September		2,479,304	197,489
August		5,446,506	428,803
July		7,763,129	607,582
June		13,381,009	995,370
May		20,738,039	1,424,985
April		35,133,192	2,238,199
March		35,181,199	2,299,395
February		37,318,443	2,409,408
January		40,644,400	2,670,378
1912.			
December		37,788,044	2,467,738
November		39,633,494	2,503,938
October		15,523,140	1,061,557
September		12,091,850	833,071
August		13,115,965	887,988
July		9,553,307	631,428
June		12,092,025	794,502
May		23,277,326	1,475,388
April		35,105,397	2,150,093
March		48,685,966	2,838,763
February		38,877,444	2,217,546
January		65,960,907	3,812,173
1911.			
December		68,015,381	4,048,215
November		41,006,341	2,501,756
October		25,256,818	1,532,968
September		10,976,891	718,417
August		11,966,041	783,063
July		14,775,302	1,011,504
June		19,686,564	1,341,313
May		22,872,907	1,644,703
April		29,466,744	2,149,686
March		25,518,013	1,954,219
February		25,662,476	2,039,234
January		24,975,670	1,969,267

PUBLICITY FOR COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

The Bureau of Publicity of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association has at last reached the point where it is able to offer for general distribution at a very low cost copies of its book on "The Value of Cottonseed Products in the Feeding of Farm Animals, as a Human Food and as a Fertilizer."

This work is a monumental effort, and represents the achievement for which Chairman Jo W. Allison has been striving for years. It is a work which should be in the hands of every producer of cottonseed and which should be studied by every consumer of cottonseed products. It is a work of 144 pages, handsomely and clearly illustrated, and covers the field as no other published work ever has done. It is an especially valuable handbook for the farmer, whether he be agriculturist, stock raiser or dairyman, and it also contains chapters of the greatest interest to the housekeeper.

It was prepared and edited by one of the leading educators of the country, who is an authority on cottonseed products, and it is published by the Bureau of Publicity of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association for missionary purposes. It is offered at a price which will enable anyone to buy it, and which will enable those who are interested to distribute free copies to their customers and friends and thus aid in disseminating information concerning the wonderful value of cottonseed products.

In sending out sample copies of the book Chairman Allison says:

For several years we have been hoping, and for the last two years promising, to get out for the mills a book about cottonseed products that would be worthy of the great subject treated. The labor involved has been great and the difficulties and delays encountered have been many, but it is now with

no ordinary degree of pride that we are able to announce that in some measure, at least, our hopes have been realized, and with due modesty to hand you, under separate cover, for your examination, a sample copy and to solicit your order for them and your aid in their distribution among those two classes upon which the success of our business depends: The producers of cottonseed and the consumers of cottonseed products.

In order to bring the cost within such limits as would permit their liberal use by the mills, it was necessary that the edition printed should be large, but we believed that the object desired to be attained warranted this, and we are by this means able to offer them at the following very low prices:

In lots of 1000 copies.....	20 cents each
In lots of 750 copies.....	22½ cents each
In lots of 500 copies.....	25 cents each
In lots of 300 copies.....	27½ cents each
In lots of 200 copies.....	30 cents each
In lots of 100 copies.....	35 cents each
In lots of 50 copies.....	40 cents each
In lots of 25 copies.....	50 cents each
In lots of 15 copies.....	60 cents each
In lots of 10 copies.....	75 cents each
In less quantities.....	\$1.00 each

Less a discount of 10 per cent. to members of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association.

These prices allow nothing whatever for the cost of production and are intended to secure for the Bureau only such profit over the bare cost of publication as will return to it some part of the actual expenditure in sample copies and distribution, and it is earnestly hoped that the trade will distribute them with that degree of liberality that he real value of the book warrants, and thereby assist in that better education concerning the value of our products that alone is needed to secure their wider use at home and abroad.

While its higher cost will perhaps not warrant the same liberal distribution of this book that should be given the smaller and cheaper one heretofore offered, they will be found each to be complementary to the other. A supply of the small booklet should be kept always on the counter of every mill office and every seed seller should have a copy of it; then those who display interest in the matter and will appreciate it, should be given a copy of the larger book.

PRIME EDIBLE VEGETABLE STEARINE

GUARANTEED TITRE 58-60°

8 Pounds Equal to 15 Pounds Oleo

Guaranteed under Pure Food and Drugs Act,
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The prices given include the printing of your name on the book when ordered in quantities of one hundred or more, and as its value as a farm and feeding manual warrants its care and preservation, it thus becomes a permanent and lasting advertisement in addition to the good will and kindly feeling evidenced in its presentation.

We confidently believe that in no direction can your advertising appropriation be more advantageously expended than in the liberal distribution of these two books, especially if supplemented by continuous advertisement in your local newspaper calling attention to them, and assisted by the gift of a handsome calendar, which, if bearing your card, remains a constant reminder of you and of cottonseed products, and suggests the very inquiry and investigation which these two booklets will answer, and which, when answered, must and will bring about the wider use and better appreciation of our products, and a kindlier feeling for our business by the producers of the raw material we use.

We trust you will send us an order for books, booklets and calendars and give them a trial.

Always at your service,
THE BUREAU OF PUBLICITY
Of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association.

JO W. ALLISON, Chairman.

COTTON SEED STATISTICS.

Director Harris of the Federal bureau of the Census finds that there is great demand for the publication at more frequent intervals of statistics concerning the consumption of cotton seed. It has been the practice of the Bureau of the Census to compile statistics for this important part of the cotton crop only twice during the ginning season. The first report for the crop of 1912 related to the quantity of cotton seed crushed prior to January 1, 1913. The second report showed the quantity crushed prior to March 1, 1913, with an estimate of the quantity remaining to be crushed from the crop.

The statistics of cotton seed are collected in connection with those for the production of cotton as reported by the ginners. This is necessary because the quantity of linters is constantly increasing and forms a much larger percentage of the total crop than heretofore.

Mr. Harris believes that an additional report showing the quantity of seed crushed and of linters obtained should relate to some date between October 31 and January 1. He is not certain as to the most desirable date, and is accordingly corresponding with the farmers and cotton seed oil mills in order to establish it. It is hoped that all will agree upon a fixed date, so that the work can be

Breweries.	Ammonia.	Carbon dioxide.	Sulphur dioxide.	Total.
Breweries	8,613,000	459,000	374,000	9,446,000
Ice factories	937,000	167,000	304,000	1,408,000
Slaughterhouses and markets	2,698,000	55,000	24,000	2,777,000
Butchers, hotels and food business	124,000	363,000	39,000	817,000
Dairies and margarine factories	119,000	23,000	194,000	336,000
Petroleum industry	3,046,000	.....	.....	3,046,000
Chemical industry	1,200,000	36,000	2,000	1,232,000
Scientific purposes, etc.	2,000	10,000	15,000	25,000
Total	16,739,000	1,047,000	1,301,000	19,087,000

inaugurated during the present season.

This additional report will be of great value to the oil mills and public generally.

REFRIGERATION IN AUSTRIA.

(Concluded from page 24.)

of using artificial cold in different industries, have contributed materially to this development. Mainly, however, it was the evident success of the application of artificial cold in various fields that has made patent the manifold advantages to be derived from it by industry and commerce.

A comparison of the two tables shows that in the course of the last four years the total output, in calories, of refrigerating machines used in Austria has risen from 52.3 million to 77.1 million, or an increase of 47 per cent.

As far as the classification according to the purpose of use of this increase in refrigerating plants is concerned, the greatest development is seen in slaughter and storage houses, in which the capacity of the refrigerating machines has increased from 3.3 to 6.9 million calories, or more than 106 per cent. An equally large increase is shown in the smaller refrigerating plants for butchers, hotels and food businesses, viz., from 2.6 to 4.2 million hour-calories, equivalent to an increase of 62 per cent. In the ice factories the growth was from 5.2 to 7.6 million calories, corresponding to an increase of 46 per cent.

A smaller increase is recorded for the use in breweries, the largest breweries having been equipped with refrigerating plants during the earlier years and consequently only additions and new equipment remains to occasion an increase from 33.3 to 43.9 million hour-calories, equal to 31 per cent. Still smaller was the development in the petroleum industry, which of late years has had to meet unfavorable conditions, viz., from 5.8 to 7.3 million hour-calories, or 26 per cent. In the chemical industry the increase was notably large, viz., from 1.9 to 4.5 million hour-calories, equal to a growth of 184 per cent., which can be explained by the fact that numerous chemical industries, in the broad sense, have recently adopted the use of artificial refrigeration in their business.

Who Furnished the Machinery.

The demand for refrigerating machines in Austria was covered chiefly by the very capable Austrian machine works or Austrian branches of German machine works, which, with their great technical experience and excellent workshops, could meet every requirement. The German special machine works have, nevertheless, often succeeded in competing with the Austrian firms, in spite of the existing protective tariff, especially in the border countries, where in addition to the favorable manufacturing conditions existent in Germany, advantageous freight rates are obtainable.

Thus in recent years there were furnished from foreign machine works 445 plants; for the most part these were small outfits for special industries, for instance, for dairies and chocolate factories, but machinery was furnished also for hotels, butchers and food concerns, their total output being 7.5 million calories. On the other hand, the Austrian special machine works were able to supply not only the greater portion of the refrigerating machine requirements of Hungary, but in part those of the Balkan States, as well as to make shipments to Italy. Altogether, the refrigerating plants shipped so far by the Austrian special machine works to Hungary, the Balkan States and across the sea amounted to the respectable total of 18.7 million hour-calories, the distribution of which, in regard to the different purposes of use as well as the refrigerant used, is shown in the following table:

Breweries.	Ammonia.	Carbon dioxide.	Sulphur dioxide.	Total.
Breweries	8,613,000	459,000	374,000	9,446,000
Ice factories	937,000	167,000	304,000	1,408,000
Slaughterhouses and markets	2,698,000	55,000	24,000	2,777,000
Butchers, hotels and food business	124,000	363,000	39,000	817,000
Dairies and margarine factories	119,000	23,000	194,000	336,000
Petroleum industry	3,046,000	.....	.....	3,046,000
Chemical industry	1,200,000	36,000	2,000	1,232,000
Scientific purposes, etc.	2,000	10,000	15,000	25,000
Total	16,739,000	1,047,000	1,301,000	19,087,000

Refrigerating machines exported to Hungary and foreign countries by Austrian makers (output in hour-calories):

We wish to express the hope at this time that there may appear means by which, through the vigorous development of home industry, the full control not only of the Austrian market, may be gained for our shops, but that we may also be able to control the supply of refrigerating machines to the Balkans. In the southern countries there is still a great field to conquer as far as the use of artificial cold is concerned; the constantly increasing cost of living imperatively

requires that consumers be supplied with meat and agricultural produce from the adjacent rich countries of the near East.

The expansion of trade with the development of the newly created and enlarged Balkan States will doubtless extend to the supply of meat and for this the establishment of large refrigerating plants and refrigerator car lines is practically inevitable. Also for the rational utilization of dairy products, vegetables and other agricultural products, as well as the exportation of fruit, the use of refrigerating plants is a prime necessity. In the same manner the vast Russian empire, with its enormous production of food stuffs of all kinds, offers favorable prospects for the introduction of refrigerating apparatus and for the sale of refrigerating machines. This territory, too, by proper steps, should be made tributary to the Austrian machine industry. In Italy and her colonies is another rich field for business in ice machines.

In the greatest possible expansion of the use of artificial refrigeration in all fields of industry, trade and commerce, and in the extension of the exportation of refrigerating machines and ice plants to adjacent lands, there lies for the Austrian refrigerating industry and especially for the Austrian machine works, possibilities of an extraordinary development which should not only be helped along by the government, but should form an object of constant solicitude on the part of the Austrian Association for the Refrigerating Industry.

Watch page 48 for bargains.

Cottonseed Products Associations.

INTER STATE COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, M. E. Singleton, B. St. Louis, Ill.
Vice-President, C. L. Ives, New Bern, N. C.
Secretary-Treasurer, Robert Gibson, Dallas, Texas.

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HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—There continues to be a fair amount of trading particularly in branded varieties, with sales of these at full top rates recently established. Most of the buyers and brokers believe that the edge is off the market, especially on native steers and native cows, but most packers are still talking 20c. and 18½c., respectively, for these and reporting small sales of both kinds at ¼c. less f. o. b. Missouri river points, which they claim are equal to their full asking rates on Chicago freight basis. All kinds of branded hides are steady to firm at full asking prices, except that there is not so good a demand for heavy Texas steers as for other kinds, and this variety has not advanced of late in proportion to other kinds of branded stock. Packers are apparently not attempting to force any further advances and are devoting their energies to maintaining values, while tanners purchase conservatively and hope for accumulations to cause some weakness. Native steers continue slow, and the general feeling on these is easy. Some packers still hold at 20c., and one sale is reported of 1,000 Octobers at 19¼c. f. o. b. Missouri river, which the seller claims is equal to 20c. Chicago freight, but there are no buyers east of here who will pay 20c., and in fact most of them hesitate to bid 19¼c., as some packers, it is known, would readily sell at 19¼c. Details are now being reported on a sale of 6,000 kosher with spreadies out that was reported on October 16. The sale consisted of 1,200 Mays and 4,800 Junes at 18½c., and 4,800 July forward at 18¾c., and is being reported in some quarters as a new transaction. Texas steers are quiet, with no fresh sales. Packers talk up to 18½c. for November extreme lights, owing to November branded cows bringing this, but last sales were at 18¼c., and October extremes are offered at 18¼c. Lights are held firm at 18¾c., but heavies are easy and packers are unable to obtain over 19c. for those, and most packers have some accumulations of heavies. Butt brands last sold at 18¾c., and buyers refuse to pay more, although packers talk up to 19c. Colorados are firm on the basis of last sales of these at 18¾c. Branded cows continue in good demand with further sales effected. One packer sold 10,000 more October-November salting at 18¼c., and 5,000 November salting alone brought 18½c. This makes 25,000 of this variety sold so far this week, including the 10,000 noted last Monday. Native cows are unchanged at the range of 18¼@18¾c., as to weights, points of takeoff, etc. Only special weights of 45@55 lbs. have so far brought 18¾c., and the recent sale of 5,000 of these are understood to be going to harness tanners, but some packers are talking up to 18¾c. for regular 55-lb. and down lights and also for heavies, and a sale is reported of 1,000 October lights at 18½c. f. o. b. Missouri river, which packers claim is equal to 18¾c. Chicago freight, but buyers East will not pay over 18½c., and the regular market is considered 18½c. Native bulls are firm, and one packer sold a car of June to January from Chicago at 16c., and

other points of June to January salting are held at 16c. Branded bulls range 15@15½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The situation is without change. Trade is quiet, with tanners generally entertaining lower views, but dealers refusing as a rule to make any concessions as the supply of hides both here and at outside points is very limited. Buffs are generally held at 16½c. for good lots, with recent sales as noted at this, but this price is difficult to secure, as buyers' views are not over 16¼c., and some do not bid this. There is not enough stock coming in, however, to warrant dealers in making any change in asking rates. The general movement of late has been confined to one or two car lot sales of this and other varieties, and some of these sales have possibly not been reported. Some single car lots of buffs have sold from points East at 16¼c., but not many can be had at 16¼c. Heavy steers are slow, but not offered under 16½c., and choice lots held up to 17c. Heavy cows are slow at 16½c. asked, with no takers at this, and a quotation range is 16¼@16½c. Extremes are the only variety for which the demand is active. Good lots are firm at 17½c. Bulls are quotable at 14¼@14½c., with last sales of good lots at the outside price.

CALFSKINS.—The demand continues moderate, but supplies are limited outside of the holdings of packers. There is a rumor that one car of Chicago cities sold at under 21½c., but this is not confirmed, and the dealer claimed to have refused 21½c. late last week. Previous sales of Chicago cities were at 21½c., and some mixed cities and packers brought 21½c. Outside cities last sold at 21c., and countries range from 19½@20½c., as to lots. Although one dealer recently sold a car of mixed country and outside city kips at 18½c., other dealers are holding these firm at 19c. City kips are firm at 19c., with some held higher but no sales.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market is steady to firm, with late takeoff sheep and lambs together held by packers at \$1, and last sales of lambs alone at \$1.02½. Countries unchanged.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market continues generally weak, and further declines have occurred. Common varieties have sold down another ¼c., and about 3,400 Bogotas, etc., that arrived on the "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" early in the week have been sold at 32c. Central Americans are not as yet confirmed as sold, but the proportionate price on these would be 31½c., and some buyers are reported to be figuring on securing next arrivals of Bogotas at 31½c. The weakness in River Plates is quite pronounced. There are offerings now of winter-haired regular weight Buenos Ayres down to 30¾c., and they are offered firm at this price with a possibility of sales at even less. Fresh arrivals include 1,018 Puerto Cabellos, etc., per the "Caracas," and 1,450 Mexicans per the "Santiago" from Tampico.

WET SALTED HIDES.—The River Plate market continues to weaken on wet salted as well as on dry stock, despite the fact that better quality spring hides are now being taken off at the River Plate. Different cables give sales of 5,000 La Blanca frigorifico steers under salt October 22 at 19½c. c. & f. basis, including commission, and 4,000 Sansinenas were sold at the same price. There are 6,000 Las Palmas steers offered under salt October 18 and 31 which have not as yet been reported sold, and it is reported that these could be secured at around 19.1-16c. It is reported that the above hides sold went to American buyers. There are different offerings of matadero steers and cows (washed) at 15¼@15½c., and matadero and campos

steers and cows mixed at 15¼c. The "Santiago" brought 1,789 bds. Mexicans.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The market continues as quiet as ever, with no trading effected, and while packers are not offering to sell at any lower prices, they are more disposed to listen to reasonable bids, and buyers expect that the declining markets on foreign hides will affect the domestic market sooner or later. The further declines in Paris and Hamburg on spready steers causes buyers to feel weak on these here, and some parties think that local packers would be inclined to sell spreadies at 20c. if buyers were found at this price.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues quiet, and the general disposition is rather easy without being weak, and it is increasingly difficult to realize former top selling rates. As noted yesterday some Ohio and Pennsylvania buffs were sold here at 16¼c. selected, and some car lots of New York State buffs were offered here today at 16¼c. without resulting in any business as yet. Extremes continue the strongest end of the market, but some parties who previously sold small packer extremes at 18c. doubt if they could realize this figure today. Good regular country extremes are firm at 17½c., and as previously noted some choice lots were sold up to 17½c., but there are numerous offerings of Pennsylvania, Ohio and other Middle West buffs at 16½c. that are not finding takers now, as buyers' views are top at 16¼c., and some hesitate about bidding this figure.

CALFSKINS.—The supplies are generally light, but most of the dealers here now have some New York Cities to offer, whereas a while ago they did not have anything of account on hand. Some New York Cities are now offered at \$1.90, \$2.35 and \$2.70, but no buyers are found as yet who are willing to pay these rates. Outside city and country skins are nominally unchanged.

HORSE HIDES.—The market has quieted down somewhat around here, and some buyers who were paying extreme prices awhile ago are apparently supplied now and not in the market for more. This leaves the market more in the hands of regular buyers, and consequently some late sales have been at less extreme rates than were formerly obtained. Although some straight city lots without tails and manes recently brought as high as \$5, some of these have since been secured at \$5 selected with manes and tails included. Some dealers' lots of mixed city and country hides have sold in small parcels at \$4.50 flat, but other mixed lots have brought up to \$4.75. Butts are quoted at \$1.60@1.65 for 20 inches, and some 21-inch butts sold at \$1.75. Fronts rule around \$3.60@3.65, with up to \$3.75 asked for regulars.

European.

One cable from Paris states that calfskins have declined 4 per cent. At the Hamburg auction one cable states that heavy steers declined 3 per cent., medium steers declined 4 per cent., cows declined 4 per cent., and bulls declined 3 per cent. Another cable on yesterday's Paris sale gives prices in francs as follows: Heavy steers, 81 frs.; medium steers, 80; cows, 83, and bulls 74. The general markets throughout Europe show an easier tone as denoted by these auctions. There are more offerings of Russian, etc., dry calfskins from German dealers who ask as high prices as before, but appear more anxious to sell.

Boston.

A lot of 1,200 Middle West extremes sold for prompt shipment at 17½c. Two thousand more are offered at 17½c., but it is hard to find buyers now at over 17½c. Buffs are offered more freely at 16½c., with little demand from tanners. Southerns are hardly as strong but notably unchanged at from 15¼@15½c. for all weights, and 15¼@16¼c. for extremes as to lots, etc.

Chicago Section

John Lind says—nothing, possibly less.

There should always be a . between drinks.

C. H. has moved into Ward 23. Any significance?

Pankhurst's press agent seems to have run the thing into the ground.

Are you going to be one of the push to welcome that 80-cent corn home?

Board of Trade memberships are changing hands at \$2,200 net to the buyer.

Newspaper stories are largely dog-goned Ananiasisms, and what ain't is junk.

The city fathers might indulge in a little spanking bee to advantage right now.

Bill Hohenzollern has opened a beanery in Potsdam. Good noodle for biz, Bill has.

Now the question arises: Have Murphy and Tammany won or lost on the Sulzer bet?

Advertising has put more than one concern out of business—competitors' advertising!

That chile-con-carne kettle is bubbling some stronger. It will slop over if it ain't careful.

Maybe Chief of Police McWeeny saw the "writing on the wall" sooner than some of the other guys.

Another billion pounds, or such a matter, of Canadian dressed beef is expected in Chicago any day—on paper.

The Canadian packers are earnestly investigating the by-products propositions. Watch that Canada person get there!

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, October 25, 1913, averaged 11.58 cents per pound.

The gut shanty boss may be pleased to learn that sex hygiene is now a regular part of the curriculum of the Chicago high schools.

Little pigs are "weaker" and big hogs are "stronger"; also younger and older respectively; and, to be precise, also lighter and heavier.

Some Canadian cattle are coming in, but not enough to materially affect the market, or to cause anyone to speak to the new tariff about it.

F. F. V. was understood at one time to mean First Families of Virginia. Now it means, in some instances, Four Flushers of Virginia.

Woodrow still acts as Prexy and gets away with it. Ask any Congressman. So far he has not used the rod; they're "minding" pretty well.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union would make the ocean-going vessels "dry." Every little helps the reformed souse to keep straight on the road.

The latest from the "seat of learning" is that the packers are sending all the prime beef to England and feeding us Argentine and Canadian beef. Oh, well!

It takes the Teytes, the Pankhursts, the Tom Manns and E. Thaws to get the free advertising, and also the junk it brings them. And the public raves on!

That's what's the matter with us—"Moral obliquity!" Morals all on crooked, skee-wiff, skidderyeye, mussed up—there you are! Not exactly immoral, but darn near it!

Think of a country harboring a bunch of gorillas, like the packers and others, hesitating to allow a harmless little woman like Mrs. Pankhurst to mingle with us!

Gee, what a relief! Katy Elkins has at last signed up, and Billy Hitt's It, after a stern chase of seven years. Talk about Jacob! He wan't in it with Billy!

Mary Garden has arrived in Chicago, and so far her press agent contents himself with having Mary inject food into her dog every 45 minutes. Is the dog on a hunger strike?

Prominent among the "what do we care?" literary efforts may be enumerated: Three Weeks, Damaged Goods, Little Lost Sister, Ten Nights in a Bar'l House, etc. Classy stuff.

The Department of Agriculture, true to heredity, advocates popcorn as a breakfast food. The old circus feelin' coming over it, eh? Or is the department from Battle Creek?

Tuberculosis is a "grave danger" in our milk supply, says the International Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors. Worse'n that—it's a "doctor, undertaker and grave danger."

That "ham on rye" is O. K. if you remove the tire from the rye before you attempt to run it through your hashers. It's sure some insulation they put on the weather side of a rye loaf!

Swift & Company, not to be outdone by Morris & Company, indulged in a half a million or so dollar fire the latter part of last week, and it caused them no small inconvenience—temporarily.

Would'st be a politician? Then take that inherent "still small voice" ("still small" is good!) and drown it. That's the easiest way to shed it. And yet—like the cat—it takes a hellova lot of drowning!

The truth is being altogether too frequently emphasized these days of the old saying that the difference between a railroad and an ocean disaster is the difference between "There you are!" and "Where are you?"

That half a million pounds of Canadian dressed beef reported to have been received in Chicago has been lost in the shuffle and

WILEY & CO.
ANALYTICAL
CHEMISTS
15 SO. GAY STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.
Specialists on Fertilizers and Food
Products of All Kinds
WRITE US

H. C. GARDNER. F. A. LINDBERG.
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BROKERS
Making a Specialty of MEATS, LARD AND
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Specializing in Packing House and Cottonseed
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608 So. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

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Manhattan Building, CHICAGO, ILL.
Designers of Packing Plants
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IF YOU ARE SELLERS, we have facilities for placing your offerings to best advantage in all directions.
IF YOU ARE BUYERS, give us a call. If we have no suitable offerings in hand we will find what you want.

TINPLATING

Federal and State laws require copper kettles, coils, pipe, valves, tanks and other apparatus used in the preparation of food products tinplated.

Write us for prices.

C. Doering & Son, Inc.
Lake and Sheldon Sts., Chicago, Ill.

WE ALSO MAKE

a complete line of all kinds of tanks, churns, vats, light and heavy sheet metal work for the packing house, butterine and oleo factory.

MERIT!!!

That is what makes our SUPREME ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

tower way above all others.

It is a product of which we are justly proud.
Did you ever hear of anyone change after once using

ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

Drop a line for a demonstration.

Supreme Means { Less Power—Less Coal—Less Expense.
More Refrigeration—More Satisfaction—More Efficiency.

NEW YORK
35th St. & 11th Ave.
Provision Department

MORRIS & COMPANY

CHICAGO
U. S. YARDS

cannot be found. Now, what grafting son-of-a-gun has that beef hid in his jeans?

No sooner has the Prince of Monte Carlo "blowed" than Jim O'Leary breaks into the calcimine again. That is, 'tis reported defectors raided his tabernacle and arrested some 18 guys in prayer meetin'—prayin' they'd win!

Major Funkhauser, Chicago's superintendent of police and morals censor, went to see Prof. Bournique and partner dance the several "What the h—l do we care?" dances, and had to be lashed to the mast to keep him from participating.

There are vastly more unlikely possibilities than that Packingtown some day may be Coldstoragetown, and that the slaughtering of animals, the manufacture of products, by-products, by-by and good-bye products will be effected elsewhere.

Provisions seem to be gaining strength. Several well-known wise traders are credited with buying January stuff liberally. The reported shortage of hogs in Ireland may have something to do with it. Now laff! Worse excuses than that have been posted.

"Is Pike's Peak sinking?" asks a Denver correspondent of the New York Sun, and adds: "According to government survey it is 38 feet lower than three years ago." We should say visitors have walked off with that much of it for souvenirs in three years.

Packers—aside from being desprits criminals—are awful coarse and rude sometimes. Several of the species have been known to tell a man to "go to hell" right out loud, and

then add other words our editor would not even allow to go to the printer. Yes, indeed!

One writer advises that "Opportunity merely knocks, you have to do the rest." The rest we suppose is "boost." Interpreting that "knock" thing, as obviously meant in the foregoing aphorism, it may be also remembered that Opportunity doesn't use a hammer.

"Gee!" exclaimed a man standing on Dearborn street, "I must be seeing things. I'll swear I saw something flash past me just now!" "You DID!" said his companion, "Twas D. I. Davis going to the depot en route for New Orleans. He'll be back in 15 minutes!"

Whenever the defective force of Chicago starts in to round up a murderer, burglar or crook of any species, the newspapers report every move and intended move of the defectives on the case. This gives the crook a little better than an even break, which is honorable, to say the least!

A bed bug may not seem such a formidable animal, but it can make an awful mess of a sleepy man's vocabulary. Gets it all polluted, tainted, defiled and such, something terrible. Muskeeters, too have been productive of a whole lot of words that old man Webster overlooked.

Someone rapped at the Pearly Gate, and Pete slowly opened it, to behold a dapper guy with a ruddy complexion, soft felt hat and cigar, who asked: "Is Judd Williams here?" "Naw!" said Pete, "He's only just sprouting his wings; he is a long, long way from being full-fledged. But why dost thou ask, Salt?"

"Bobbin' up and down!" The livestock shippers; first joy and then gloom, as rapidly as the market fluctuates. When joy and gloom gets to see-sawing too fast the shippers' map depicts neither—just shows that foolish look, like the gay sport who doesn't know whether he's won or lost—whether its a "I" or an "o."

The little packer, anywhere, everywhere, who takes advantage of up-to-date machinery and methods, easily accessible to him, has just as good an opportunity (and—under your bonnet—a whole lot better!) to make money as the big packer. And he is doing it, too; that is, he who is awake. Got any reason to advance why this is not so?

A professor of cowology and dairyhairybut-terology, in a speech at the Dairy Show, said: "If all the suggestions tending to better conditions in the dairies made by the health commissioners were enforced, the farmre would be bankrupt." O-ri! But how about the packer being compelled to pay healthy price for diseased cattle, to have them condemned and no redress?

"Haw! Haw! Haw!" (Meaning a hoarse, coarse "beef trust" laff.) Representative Kink-head of New Jersey (where all the nice, cute corporations which cannot break in anywhere else are incorporated) will now rattle the "beef trust." He'll probably "come to" after the first fall, but he'll never be the same again. Beef trust busting is a contagious disease, but harmless, readily contracted by persons of weak resistance seeking national glory. They wake up in the garbage can. "Haw! Haw! Haw!" (Another "beef trust" raucous laff.)

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 20.....	17,522	506	41,951	42,979
Tuesday, Oct. 21.....	5,415	903	18,997	43,203
Wednesday, Oct. 22.....	19,606	1,854	26,712	34,064
Thursday, Oct. 23.....	6,118	614	17,325	32,304
Friday, Oct. 24.....	2,690	292	15,833	17,949
Saturday, Oct. 25.....	776	32	11,073	2,195
Total last week.....	52,487	4,091	131,891	172,754
Previous week.....	50,718	4,288	141,552	167,883
Cor. time, 1912.....	61,755	5,793	133,063	196,906
Cor. time, 1911.....	85,739	8,951	145,528	209,798

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 20.....	3,150	94	6,748	7,127
Tuesday, Oct. 21.....	2,028	133	4,848	10,754
Wednesday, Oct. 22.....	4,408	148	7,771	15,772
Thursday, Oct. 23.....	4,316	26	5,934	22,941
Friday, Oct. 24.....	3,056	61	8,065	16,061
Saturday, Oct. 25.....	902	...	5,803	550
Total last week.....	17,560	462	39,167	82,805
Previous week.....	19,533	483	31,114	74,687
Cor. time, 1912.....	23,229	228	14,720	60,181
Cor. time, 1911.....	37,757	1,061	20,911	99,166

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Oct. 25, 1913.....	1,978,008	5,909,176	4,542,383
Same period, 1912.....	2,137,158	5,833,028	4,730,944
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:			
Week ending Oct. 25, 1913.....			440,000
Previous week.....			444,000
Cor. week, 1912.....			545,000
Cor. week, 1911.....			545,000
Total year to date.....			19,650,000
Same period, 1912.....			19,795,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
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Week to Oct. 25, 1913.....	191,500	301,500	426,300
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Week ago.....	184,800	301,700	448,400
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Year ago.....	227,300	315,600	470,700
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Two years ago.....	252,600	362,700	477,700
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Combined receipts at six markets for 1913 to date and same period year ago:

	1913.	1912.
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Cattle.....	6,026,000	6,044,000
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Hogs.....	14,801,000	15,377,000
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Sheep.....	10,578,000	10,553,000
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CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	1913.	1912.
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Week ending Oct. 25, 1913:		
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Armour & Co.....	17,800	10,800
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Swift & Co.....	9,400	9,400
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S. & S. Co.....	6,700	6,700
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Morris & Co.....	6,300	6,300
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Anglo-American.....	4,400	4,400
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Boyd-Lunham.....	5,300	5,300
------------------	-------	-------

Hammond Co.....	8,800	8,800
-----------------	-------	-------

Western P. Co.....	4,000	4,000
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Roberts & Oake.....	3,000	3,000
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Miller & Hart.....	6,400	6,400
--------------------	-------	-------

Independent P. Co.....	5,100	5,100
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Brennan P. Co.....	4,900	4,900
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Others.....	93,500	110,100
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Totals.....	116,500	124,900
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Previous week.....	4,783,200	4,626,800
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1912.....	4,783,200	4,626,800
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Total year to date.....	4,626,800	4,626,800
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Same period last year.....	4,626,800	4,626,800
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WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
--	---------	-------	--------	--------

This week.....	\$8.55	\$7.90	\$4.55	\$7.05
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Previous week.....	8.25	8.30	4.55	6.85
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Cor. week, 1912.....	7.90	8.60	4.25	7.00
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Cor. week, 1911.....	6.65	6.32	3.50	5.50
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Cor. week, 1910.....	6.45	8.43	3.95	6.45
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CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice.....	\$9.00@9.35
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Steers, fair to good.....	7.50@8.75
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Distillery steers.....	8.65@9.15
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Inferior steers.....	7.00@7.50
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Range steers.....	8.00@8.50
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Yearlings, good to choice.....	8.50@9.70
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Yearlings, fair to good.....	7.50@8.50
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Canner bulls.....	3.50@4.30
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Stockers.....	6.00@7.25
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Feeding steers.....	6.75@7.65
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Medium to good beef cows.....	5.25@6.00
Fair to good heifers.....	7.75@8.25
Good to choice cows.....	5.75@7.15
Common to good cutters.....	4.25@4.75
Butcher bulls.....	7.00@7.50
Holstein bulls.....	5.75@6.25
Good to choice calves.....	9.50@10.50
Fair to good calves.....	8.00@9.50

HOGS.	
Choice light, 160 to 190 lbs.....	\$8.00@8.25
Light mixed, 160 to 200 lbs.....	7.95@8.20
Prime light butchers, 200 to 230 lbs.....	8.10@8.30
Medium weight butchers, 230 to 270 lbs.....	8.20@8.35
Prime heavy butchers, 250 to 300 lbs.....	8.10@8.35
Mixed packing.....	7.90@8.15
Heavy packing, 280 lbs. and up.....	7.65@7.95
l'igs.....	5.50@7.90
Boars.....	1.50@2.75
*Stags.....	8.00@8.25

*All stags subject to 50 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.	
Native lambs.....	\$6.75@7.50
Range lambs.....	7.00@7.30
Range yearlings.....	5.25@5.90
Range ewes.....	4.00@4.50
Range wethers.....	4.40@5.00
Breeding ewes.....	4.50@5.00
Feeding lambs.....	6.25@6.80
Feeding yearlings.....	5.00@5.50
Feeding wethers.....	3.75@4.05
Feeding ewes.....	3.50@4.00
Native wethers.....	4.50@4.75
Native ewes.....	4.00@4.25
Native yearlings.....	5.00@5.75

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1913.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
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PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
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January.....	\$19.80	\$19.87½	\$19.77½	\$19.87½
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May.....	19.87½	20.07½	19.87½	20.00
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LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
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October.....	10.62½	10.65	10.62½	10.62½
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November.....	10.65	10.70	10.60	10.65
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January.....	10.75	10.85	10.75	10.82½
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May.....	10.67½	10.75	10.65	10.70
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RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
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October.....	10.50	10.60	10.50	10.60
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January.....	10.50	10.57½	10.50	10.55
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May.....	10.67½	10.75	10.65	10.70
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MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1913.				
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PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
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January.....	19.97	20.25	19.97	20.12
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May.....	20.12	20.35	20.12	20.25
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LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
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October.....	10.72	10.72	10.70	10.70
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November.....	10.75	10.80	10.75	10.75
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January.....	10.85	10.97	10.85	10.90
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May.....	10.92½	10.95	10.95	10.95
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RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
-------------------------------------	--	--	--	--

October.....	10.62	10.70	10.62	10.65
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January.....	10.62	10.70	10.62	10.67
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May.....	10.77	10.85	10.77	10.82
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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1913.				
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PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
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January.....	20.15	20.35	20.05	20.22½
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May.....	20.25	20.32½	20.17½	20.32½
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LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
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October.....	10.72½	10.72½	10.65	10.72½
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November.....	10.60	10.70	10.57½	10.70
---------------	-------	-------	--------	-------

January.....	10.72	10.77½	10.67½	10.77½
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May.....	10.92½	10.95	10.85	10.95
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RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
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October.....	10.62½	10.72½	10.62½	10.72½
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January.....	10.67½	10.72½	10.62½	10.72½
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May.....	10.82½	10.90	10.75	10.90
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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1913.				
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PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
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October.....	20.20	20.25	19.90	20.02½
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January.....	20.20	20.30	20.32½	20.10
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May.....	20.30	20.32½	20.02	20.10
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LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
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October.....	10.70	10.70	10.47½	10.47½
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November.....	10.75	10.77½	10.60	10.65
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January.....	10.95	10.95	10.77½	10.80
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May.....	10.65	10.65	10.57½	10.60
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RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
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October.....	10.65	10.75	10.57½	10.60
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January.....	10.72½	10.75	10.57½	10.60
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May.....	10.87½	10.90	10.75	10.75
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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
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October.....	20.00	20.05	19.90	20.00
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January.....	20.05	20.17½	19.97½	20.10
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May.....	10.50	10.52½	10.45	10.50
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November.....	10.65	10.67½	10.60	10.62½
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January.....	10.80	10.82½	10.75	10.80
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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers	18 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Good native steers	12 1/2 @ 13 1/4
Native steers, medium	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Heifers, good	13 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Cows	11 @ 12
Hind Quarters, choice	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	@ 9 1/2
Steer Chucks	@ 11 1/2
Boneless Chucks	@ 11 1/2
Medium Plates	@ 8 1/2
Steer Plates	@ 9
Cow Rounds	@ 10
Steer Rounds	@ 12
Cow Loins	@ 12
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 15
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 25
Strip Loins	@ 15 1/2
Shinloin Butts	@ 17
Shoulder Clods	@ 13
Rolls	@ 15 1/2
Rump Butts	@ 12
Trimnings	@ 10
Shank	@ 7
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	9 1/2 @ 10 1/4
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 14
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 16 1/4
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 15 1/2
Loin Ends, steer, native	@ 17
Loin Ends, cow	@ 15
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 12
Flank Steak	@ 15
Hind Shanks	@ 6

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	8 @ 8 1/2
Hearts	@ 9 1/2
Tongues	@ 17 1/2
Sweetbreads	25 @ 30
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 8
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 5
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 7
Brains	8 1/2 @ 9
Kidneys, each	7 1/2 @ 8

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	10 1/2 @ 11
Light Carcass	10 @ 16 1/4
Good Carcass	@ 17
Good Saddle	@ 17 1/2
Medium Racks	@ 14
Good Racks	@ 15

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	8 @ 8 1/2
Sweetbreads	@ 75
Plucks	@ 75
Heads, each	25 @ 80

Lamb.

Good Cawl	@ 11 1/2
Round Dressed Lamb	@ 13
Saddles, Cawl	@ 14
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 9 1/2
Cawl Lamb Racks	@ 9
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 15
Lamb Fries, per lb.	@ 18
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 1 1/2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@ 9
Good Sheep	@ 9 1/2
Medium Saddles	@ 9 1/2
Good Saddles	@ 10 1/2
Good Racks	@ 8
Medium Racks	@ 8
Mutton Legs	@ 12
Mutton Loins	@ 12
Mutton Steaks	@ 6 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	@ 10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	@ 12 1/2
Pork Loins	@ 16 1/4
Leaf Lard	@ 11 1/4
Tenderloins	@ 82
Spare Ribs	@ 12
Butts	@ 14 1/2
Hocks	@ 8
Trimnings	@ 11
Extra Lean Trimnings	@ 14
Tails	@ 8
Snouts	@ 6
Pigs' Feet	@ 4
Pigs' Heads	@ 8 1/2
Blade Bones	@ 9
Blade Meat	@ 10
Cheek Meat	@ 9
Hog Livers, per lb.	2 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Neck Bones	@ 4
Skinned Shoulders	@ 12 1/4
Pork Hearts	@ 9
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	4 @ 10
Pork Tongues	10 @ 13
Wip Bones	@ 8
Tail Bones	@ 7
Scraps	@ 5
Backfat	@ 11 1/4
Ham	@ 16
Cure	@ 13
Meat	@ 17 1/4
Shoulders	12 1/4 @ 13

SAUSAGE.

Lumbia Cloth Bologna	@ 15
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@ 12 1/4

Choice Bologna	@ 15 1/2
Frankfurters	@ 13 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 11 1/2
Tongue	@ 14
Minced Sausage	@ 15 1/2
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	@ 18 1/2
New England Sausage	@ 18 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 18 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	@ 18 1/2
Berliner Sausage	@ 16 1/2
Boneless Butts in casings	@ 26
Oxford Butts in casings	@ 19 1/4
Polish Sausage	@ 13 1/2
Garlic Sausage	@ 13 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	@ 17 1/2
Farm Sausage	@ 17
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 13 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 14
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 10 1/2
Luncheon Roll	@ 18
Delicatessen Loaf	@ 18 1/2
Jellied Roll	@ 18 1/2

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new)	@ 24
German Salami (new)	@ 24
Italian Salami	@ 26 1/2
Holsteiner	@ 20
Mettwurst, New	@ 22
Farmer	@ 22

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	@ 6.50
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	@ 6.00
Bologna, 1-50	@ 6.00
Bologna, 2-20	@ 6.50
Frankfurt, 1-50	@ 6.50
Frankfurt, 2-20	@ 6.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	11.35
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	11.35
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	15.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	15.50
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	34.50

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$2.45
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.65
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	17.85
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	38.80

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz. \$3.25
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.25
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.50
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	22.50
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.50 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@ 17.00
Plate Beef	@ 17.00
Prime Mess Beef	@ 13
Extra Mess Beef	@ 13
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	@ 24.50
Rump Butts	@ 23.00
Mess Pork, old	@ 20.25
Clear Fat Backs	@ 25.00
Family Back Pork	@ 18.25
Best Pork	@ 18.25

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	@ 12 1/2
Pure lard	@ 11 1/2
Lard substitutes, tcs.	@ 9 1/2
Lard, compound	@ 9 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 60
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	@ 11 1/2
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15 1/4 @ 19 1/4
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@ 13 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 13 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 13 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 10
Butts	@ 8 1/2
Bacon meats, 1/4 c. to 1 c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 17 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@ 17 1/2
Skinned Hams	@ 11 1/2
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	@ 10 1/2
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@ 13 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	@ 25
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 17 1/4
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@ 10 1/4
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@ 14
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	@ 20
Dried Beef Loins	@ 23 1/2
Dried Beef Loins	@ 23 1/2
Dried Beef Cankles	@ 28
Regular Balled Hams	@ 23 1/2
Smoked Balled Hams	@ 24 1/2
Bolled Calas	@ 17
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 29
Cooked Brisket Shoulders	@ 17

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 28
Export Rounds	@ 23 1/4
Middles, per set	@ 72
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 19
Beef weasands	@ 6 1/4
Beef bladders, medium	@ 45
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 75
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 70
Hog middles, per set	@ 10
Hog bungs, export	@ 18 1/2
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 10
Hog bungs, prime	@ 7
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 5
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 90
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 70
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 60
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	3.07 1/2 @ 3.10
Hoof meal, per unit	2.75 @ 2.80
Concentrated tankage	2.45 @ 2.50
Ground tankage, 12%	@ 3.05 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	@ 3.05 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 25%	@ 2.90 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	@ 2.80 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	20.75 @ 21.00
Ground rawbone, per ton	24.00 @ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	22.00 @ 22.50
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground.	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs., aver.	250.00 @ 275.00
Horns, black, per ton	24.50 @ 28.50
Horns, striped, per ton	33.00 @ 38.00
Horns, white, per ton	60.00 @ 65.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs. av., per ton	76.00 @ 80.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	80.00 @ 90.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	80.00 @ 90.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	27.50 @ 29.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@ 10.52 1/2
Prime steam, loose	@ 10.27 1/2
Leaf	@ 10.50
Compound	8 1/2 @ 9
Neutral lard, No. 1	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Neutral lard, No. 2	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	8 1/2 @ 9
Oleo, No. 2	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Mutton	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Tallow	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Grease, yellow	5 1/2 @ 6
Grease, A white	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	71 @ 73
Extra lard oil	60 @ 68
Extra No. 1 lard oil	60 @ 62
No. 1 lard oil	53 @ 55
No. 2 lard oil	52 @ 54
Oleo oil, extra	9 1/2 @ 10
Oleo oil, No. 2	9 @ 9 1/2
Oleo stock	9 @ 9 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	68 @ 72
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	62 @ 64
Corn oil, loose	@ 5.50
Horse oil	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible	7 1/4 @ 8
Prime city	7 1/4 @ 8
No. 1 Country	6 1/2 @ 7
Packers' Prime	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Renderers' No. 1	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4

GREASES.

White, choice	7 @ 7 1/4
White, "A"	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
White, "B"	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Bone	5 1/2 @ 6
Crackling	6 @ 6 1/4
House	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 6
Brown	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Glue stock	4 1/2 @ 5
Garbage grease	3 1/2 @ 4
Glycerine, C. P.	20 @ 21
Glycerine, dynamite	19 1/2 @ 20
Glycerine crude soap	13 1/2 @ 14 1/4
Glycerine, candle	15 1/2 @ 16 1/4

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	51 1/2 @ 52
P. S. Y., soap grade	48 @ 49 1/4
Soap stock, bbls., corcen., 62@65 f. a.	2 1/4 @ 2 1/4
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% r. f. a.	1.50 @ 1.80

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	.80 @ .82
Oak pork barrels	.90 @ .92
Lard tierces	1.17 1/2 @ 1.22 1/2

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/4
Borax	4 @ 4 1/4
Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 4 1/4
Plantation, granulated	@ 4 1/4
Yellow, clarified	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.35
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2t@5x	1.40

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, October 29.

Liberal cattle receipts would be seasonable, but Monday's run of 34,000 was beyond all expectations, and the trade ruled 15@25c. lower on all grades of fat steers, excepting choice handy weights and choice yearlings, which are extremely scarce and gradually working higher; in fact, a small bunch of prime yearlings topped the market today (Wednesday) at \$9.85 per cwt. The trade has been dull and draggy ever since the first of the week because of a fairly liberal supply of cattle, and, barring occasional temporary upturns in the market, there is nothing "bullish" regarding the outlook for the next two or three months—that is, on everything but a few fancy specialties, which are scarce and will make their own market. Stockers and feeders have suffered a terrific decline, and many of the medium and common stock cattle show 75c. to \$1 per cwt. loss during the past 30 to 40 days, with everything indicating a further slump in values as Canadian cattle will be moving freely to the Eastern States, as well as to Chicago, during the next two or three months. Butcher stuff will be in fairly liberal supply, and the tendency of the market will be downward until around or shortly after the first of the year.

Despite the "bearish" tactics of the big packing outfits the hog receipts have been so moderate this week that the selling contingent was able to force advances of 15@25c. per cwt., and while we look for fairly liberal receipts and some severe fluctuations to the trade during the next 30 days we believe that by the middle of December we can expect to see more stability to the market, and think from that time on there will be a gradually advancing market until well along in the spring.

The heavy Western receipts of sheep and lambs are practically over, and we look for a good sheep and lamb trade during the next 30 days, as it will likely be the first or middle of December before the fed stuff from nearby territory begins to move freely; but, in the mean time, we expect to see values work somewhat higher than they are at present.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., October 29.

The cattle receipts for the week ending today amounted to 39,000 head, of which 10,500 were received on the quarantine side. The native cattle market, although quotable 25@35c. lower than last week, has held fairly steady on the average considering the heavy runs of cattle in the native division. On Monday, October 27, the record for the native division at these yards was made, there being 11,106 cattle received on that side. The top for the week was obtained Monday when two loads of 1,131-lb. choice beef steers sold for \$9.35. Other sales of weighty choice cattle ranged from \$8.10@8.90. Butcher stock and "she" stuff have declined somewhat more than beef steers, in spots 50@60c. lower than last week. Good cows are quoted from \$5.85 @6.75; fancy grades up to \$7@7.10. Good heifers are selling at \$8.25@8.75; fancy grades from \$8.75@9.50.

Much the larger portion of the quarantine offerings this week were of the canner variety, and the price on this class ranges from \$4@4.50. Cutters are bringing from \$4.60@5.10. These figures indicate a 35c. decline from this time last week. A string of 9 cars of 1,100-lb. Texas fed steers sold Wednesday for \$7.40. This was the top of the market for the week on the quarantine side.

Hog receipts were 36,600 hogs for the week ending today. Quality generally has been fair, but a scarcity of the choice kinds has

been particularly noticeable. The top for the week was \$8.25. This was paid on mixed and butcher and good heavy grades. The market showed a steady decline the early part of the week, but by the end of the week has about regained the loss. It closes today with a top of \$8.25, bulk \$7.75@8.05.

Sheep receipts were 16,000 for the week. The market for the week has held practically steady, there being very few fluctuations. At this time last week the top on lambs was quoted at \$7.25; today they are \$7.60. This is the only decided change in the market, lambs being quoted 25@35c. higher than last week. Mutton sheep are quoted from \$3.85 @4.60. Very few choice grades have been on the market this week. Quality generally, however, was fair. Inclement weather has handicapped clearances somewhat in all departments this week. Other than the result of this feature, however, the clearances have been generally good.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, October 28, 1913.

The moderate Tuesday run of 15,000 cattle arrived today, and sales were steady to strong. Good fed cattle are scarce at this point, and prices are 15@25c. higher than a week ago. No choice steers are here today, the best yearlings selling at \$9.10@9.15, and heavy steers at \$9.10. Prime cattle would bring more. All classes participate in the strength shown, a large delegation of country buyers today giving good life, and some strength, to the failing market for stock cattle and feeders. Recent strength shown in the fat cattle market is encouraging to country buyers, although middle grades of killing cattle are lower than a week ago. Colorado, New Mexico and Texas range cattle are coming freely, though loading in those sections is not as heavy this week, and will diminish gradually through November. The range cattle are selling around half a dollar lower than two weeks ago, beef steers of weights up to 1,125 pounds at \$6.60@7.00, yearlings and two-year-olds at \$6.40@7.25; calves, \$6.50 @8.50; fat grass range cows at \$5.25@6.50; heifers up to \$7. Quarantine cattle received here in the last week have been nearly all low grade, light steers, and inferior she stuff. The steers sell at \$5.15@6.50; cows, \$4.10@5.50. The fact that a large number of country buyers from all sections are here today indicates that cattle hunger still exists, though the reduced level of stocker and feeder prices shows the most urgent needs have been supplied.

Hog receipts today 12,000 head, market strong, with the same figures for a top that have been used every day since last Tuesday, \$7.90, with the single exception of Saturday. Bulk of sales today is several points better than last week, at \$7.55@7.90. Seven or eight loads brought the top price today, including hogs of all weights.

Sheep and lambs are doing a wonderful climbing act. Receipts are 10,000 today. Prices are 50@60c. above first of last week, including a rise of 10@15c. today. Utah and Colorado lambs brought \$7.35 and a drove of choice natives, \$7.40, which is the top price in Chicago today also. Medium grades of feeding lambs brought \$6.10 and some feeding yearlings \$5.60. Fat ewes are worth \$4@4.50.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., October 28, 1913.

Cattle receipts of late have been very disappointing, both in quantity and quality. Western range beef is not as fat as dealers expected, and up to date comparatively few short-fed and warmed-up cattle are coming from the feed lots. Receipts so far this month fall nearly 40,000 short of October,

1912. And the month's shortage will be about 50,000 short of a year ago. The market has been rather uneven, but the general trend of values has been lower on account of bad beef and cattle market East. Choice corn fed yearlings sold up to \$9.50 today, indicating a continued vigorous demand for the baby beef, but fair to very good 1,150 to 1,400-pound beeves are selling largely at \$8.25@8.85 and common to fair warmed up and short fed grades at \$7.75@8.25. Best range beeves here lately brought \$7.50@7.80, but fair to very good grass beef is moving around \$6.85@7.35 and common to fair kinds and Texans around \$6@6.65. Cows and heifers are also selling on a lower basis than a week ago from \$3@7, the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock at \$5.25@6.10. Veal calves continue firm at \$5.75@9.75 and bulls, stags, etc., are bringing steady figures, from \$5.20@6.80.

There has been considerable fluctuation in hog values, but in the main the market shows very little change as compared with a week ago. Receipts are running pretty much the same as at this time last year, but the quality is not as good, there being a larger percentage of pigs and undesirable light weights. Packers as well as order buyers are paying a premium for the good heavy and heavy butcher loads, and discriminating sharply against the light and underweight loads, but for the fair to good loads of all weights the spread in values is not very wide. With about 5,000 hogs here today the market was 5@10c. stronger. Tops brought \$7.75 as against \$7.80 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the sales around \$7.65@7.75 as against \$7.60@7.70 a week ago.

Receipts of sheep and lambs hold up well, and as the season draws to a close the demand from both packers and feeder buyers apparently increases. Prices have firmed up a few notches all along the line and there has been a healthy undertone to the trade right along. Feeder buyers are still taking about three-fourths of the offerings at about 50@75c. under what fat stock is bringing. Fat lambs are selling at \$6.40@7.30; yearlings, \$4.50@5.25; wethers, \$4@4.40, and ewes, \$3.75@4.40.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending October 25, 1913:

CATTLE.

Chicago	34,927
Kansas City	31,027
Omaha	13,265
St. Joseph	13,523
Cudahy	577
Sioux City	2,059
New York and Jersey City	11,856
Fort Worth	7,941
Philadelphia	3,035
Pittsburgh	1,372
Denver	1,659
Oklahoma City	2,976
Wichita	1,243
Cincinnati	4,715
North Portland	1,274

HOGS.

Chicago	92,724
Kansas City	43,753
Omaha	15,159
St. Joseph	35,390
Cudahy	8,750
Sioux City	11,367
Ottumwa	12,000
Cedar Rapids	3,419
New York and Jersey City	37,192
Fort Worth	6,635
Philadelphia	5,797
Pittsburgh	8,836
Denver	2,959
Oklahoma City	8,110
Wichita	5,585
Cincinnati	10,410
North Portland	4,852

SHEEP.

Chicago	89,949
Kansas City	43,717
Omaha	57,507
St. Joseph	23,622
Cudahy	683
Sioux City	7,712
New York and Jersey City	47,013
Fort Worth	2,966
Philadelphia	10,246
Pittsburgh	3,667
Denver	5,975
Wichita	146
North Portland	3,056

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, October 31.—Market steady; Western steam, \$10.90; Middle West, \$10.70; city steam, 10½¢@10¾¢; refined Continent, \$11.55; South American, \$12.10; Brazil, kegs, \$13.10; compound, 8½¢@8¾¢.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, October 31.—Sesame oil, fabrique, 78 fr.; edible, 92 fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 117½ fr.; edible, 132 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 80¼ fr.; edible, 99½ fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, October 31.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 117s. 9d.; pork, prime mess, 107s. 6d.; shoulders, square, 63s. 6d.; New York, 60s.; picnic, 47s. 6d.; hams, long, 67s.; American cut, 68s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 73s.; long clear, 75s. 6d.; short backs, 67s.; bellies, clear, 70s. 6d. Lard, spot prime, 55s. 3d. American refined in pails, 56s. 3d.; 28-lb. blocks, 54s. 9d. Lard (Hamburg), 54¼ marks. Tallow, prime city, 31s.; choice, 32s. 6d. Turpentine, 32s. Rosin, common, 10s. 6d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 63s. Tallow, Australian (at London), 32s. @ 36s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was quiet and about steady. Offerings of product were rather light.

Stearine.

The market continues very quiet with prices about steady at 9c. for oleo.

Tallow.

The market was quiet but firmly held at 6½¢ for city and 6¾¢ for specials.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was very quiet, with prices showing but slight change. Crude was reported steady.

Market closed 10 points advance to 1 decline, the advance being on the near deliveries. Sales, 14,900 bbls. Spot oil, \$6.95@7.15. Crude, Southeast, sales at \$5.93. Closing quotations on futures: November, \$6.97@6.98; December, \$7@7.08; January, \$7.15@7.16; February, \$7.18@7.23; March, \$7.33@7.35; April, \$7.37@7.41; May, \$7.42@7.44; June, \$7.47@7.54; good off oil, \$6.80@6.94; off oil, \$6.70@6.85; red off oil, \$6.60@6.75; winter oil, \$7@8; summer white, \$7@8.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, October 31.—Hog market slow, 5c. lower. Bulk of prices, \$7.90@8.20; light, \$7.65@8.20; mixed, \$7.65@8.30; heavy, \$7.55@8.30; rough heavy, \$7.55@7.75. Yorkers, \$8.10@8.20; pigs, \$5.25@7.70. Cattle steady to strong; beefs, \$6.60@9.70; cows and heifers, \$3.35@8.20; Texas steers, \$6.70@7.80; stockers and feeders, \$5@7.50; Western, \$6@8.10. Sheep market strong; native, \$4.10@5.10; Western, \$4.15@5.15; yearlings, \$5.10@6.15; lambs, \$6@7.60; Western, \$6@7.55.

Sioux City, October 31.—Hogs lower, at \$7.55@7.90.

St. Louis, October 31.—Hogs lower, at \$7.80@8.20.

Cleveland, October 31.—Hogs steady, at \$8.15@8.25.

Buffalo, October, 31.—Hogs steady, with 800 on sale; price, \$8.40@8.55.

Kansas City, October 31.—Hogs lower, at \$7.80@8.20.

South Omaha, October 31.—Hogs lower, at \$7.35@7.85.

St. Joseph, October 31.—Hogs lower, at \$7.65@7.90.

Louisville, October 31.—Hogs steady, at \$7.75@8.10.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, October 25, 1913, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.*	Hogs.	Sheep.*
S. & S. Co.	4,788	9,400	9,795
Armour & Co.	8,138	17,500	10,021
Swift & Co.	5,786	10,800	25,739
Morris & Co.	4,833	6,700	8,398
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,153	5,300	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,447	...	...
Boyd, Lunham & Co., 4,400 hogs; Anglo-American Provision Co., 6,300 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 8,800 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 4,600 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,000 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 6,400 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 5,100 hogs; others, 4,900 hogs.			

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,923	13,495	8,232
Fowler Packing Co.	1,332	...	3,301
S. & S. Co.	5,230	8,012	7,027
Swift & Co.	7,594	7,547	8,941
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,436	6,520	9,236
Morris & Co.	6,296	7,274	6,951
Butchers	216	635	29

B. Balling, 130 cattle; Blount, 197 cattle; Hiel Packing Co., 801 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 175 cattle; Klinger & Co., 170 hogs; S. Kraus, 256 cattle; L. Levy, 79 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 477 cattle; I. Myers, 116 cattle; M. Rice, 87 cattle and 1,110 hogs; Schwartz, Roien & Co., 1,716 hogs; Wolf Packing Co., 122 cattle.

Omaha.*			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,541	2,584	4,908
Swift & Co.	2,645	3,550	8,582
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,987	6,035	10,526
Armour & Co.	2,573	5,669	8,653
Swartz & Co.	...	542	...
J. W. Murphy	...	2,172	...
Lincoln Packing Co., 113 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 20 cattle; Sheridan Meat Co., 66 hogs; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 83 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 18 cattle.			

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	5,033	4,874	2,964
Swift & Co.	4,553	4,222	2,039
Armour & Co.	5,422	3,579	2,224
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	1,375	...	84
Independent Packing Co.	1,271	2,005	426
East Side Packing Co.	305	2,200	...
Belz Packing Co.	12	1,184	...
Hell Packing Co.	22	614	...
Krey Packing Co.	10	2,505	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	50	479	39

St. Joseph.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	2,800	15,777	7,711
G. H. Hammond Co.	1,300	8,418	3,602
Morris & Co.	1,475	7,866	2,411
United Dressed Beef Co., 37 cattle.			

Sioux City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Packing Co.	890	6,224	5,540
Armour & Co.	812	6,031	2,194
Swift & Co.	...	529	...

R. Hurnl Packing Co., 180 cattle; Omaha Packing Co., 1,153 hogs; Cudahy Bros., 206 hogs; others, 3,000 hogs; Statter & Co., 129 cattle; Sacks Dressed Beef Co., 59 cattle; J. L. Brennan & Co., 74 cattle; Roth Packing Co., 6 cattle; regular dealers, 6,426 cattle; country buyers, 8,300 cattle and 2,000 sheep.

*Incomplete.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO OCTOBER 27, 1913.

	Beefers.	Calves.	Lambs.	Hogs.
New York	3,165	2,916	6,442	5,687
Jersey City	3,855	1,658	21,208	26,207
Central Union	2,527	411	15,538	323
Lehigh Valley	2,300	336	3,830	...
Scattering	...	134	...	4,975
Totals	11,856	5,453	47,013	37,192
Totals last week	12,318	6,030	45,207	31,000

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1913.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	600	11,073	200
Kansas City	500	1,192	2,000
Omaha	100	5,383	100
St. Louis	1,500	4,277	500
St. Joseph	600	4,000	200
Sioux City	1,000	3,000	...
St. Paul	700	2,400	6,100
Oklahoma City	200	600	...
Fort Worth	800	300	100
Denver	1,200	8,100	5,900
Toledo	...	1,200	...
Louisville	300	2,000	...
Detroit	...	400	...
Indianapolis	450	8,500	...
Pittsburgh	...	4,500	1,000
Cincinnati	335	1,537	136
Buffalo	3,500	3,200	6,000
Cleveland	60	2,000	800
New York	331	2,253	2,380

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1913.

Chicago	32,000	34,513	70,000
Kansas City	25,000	5,777	14,000
Omaha	6,500	2,526	39,000
St. Louis	12,500	8,484	5,500
St. Joseph	3,500	4,000	800
Sioux City	3,800	2,000	1,700
Oklahoma City	1,500	1,100	...
Fort Worth	7,500	1,200	300
Milwaukee	...	2,254	...
Louisville	4,000	6,000	250
Detroit	...	200	...
Indianapolis	850	4,000	...
Pittsburgh	3,000	12,000	10,000
Cincinnati	2,676	4,548	1,659
Buffalo	9,000	22,500	16,000
Cleveland	800	4,000	8,000
New York	5,379	11,588	18,079

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1913.

Chicago	7,000	20,301	32,000
Kansas City	16,000	15,475	16,000
Omaha	5,000	5,288	34,000
St. Louis	8,500	11,232	3,000
St. Joseph	3,800	9,000	2,500
Sioux City	700	2,000	1,000
St. Paul	2,800	6,700	4,000
Oklahoma City	1,000	1,500	...
Fort Worth	4,500	600	200
Milwaukee	...	3,823	...
Louisville	200	539	...
St. Paul	...	6,000	...
Detroit	...	100	...
Cudahy	...	7,000	...
Indianapolis	2,200	8,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	3,000	1,000
Cincinnati	449	3,616	562
Buffalo	1,000	4,800	4,400
Boston	3,114	18,794	14,498
Cleveland	100	2,000	1,200
New York	637	2,621	3,118

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1913.

Chicago	19,000	30,769	40,000
Kansas City	10,000	12,335	10,000
Omaha	3,700	4,000	24,000
St. Louis	6,500	8,952	3,300
St. Joseph	2,000	7,400	3,000
Sioux City	700	2,000	400
St. Paul	1,700	4,000	3,200
Oklahoma City	1,500	1,800	...
Fort Worth	3,500	2,500	...
Milwaukee	100	7,232	1,000
Toledo	...	2,500	...
Louisville	200	382	50
Detroit	...	2,200	...
Cudahy	...	1,000	...
Indianapolis	1,500	8,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	3,500	1,000
Cincinnati	571	3,320	781
Buffalo	1,500	3,000	3,200
Cleveland	60	2,000	600
New York	2,263	9,557	6,747

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1913.

Chicago	4,500	20,000	25,000
Kansas City	6,000	7,800	7,000
Omaha	...	4,000	...
St. Louis	3,500	6,000	2,100
St. Joseph	...	7,000	...
Sioux City	...	4,000	...
St. Paul	...	3,000	...
Milwaukee	...	2,752	...
Louisville	...	3,129	...
Wichita	...	700	...
Cudahy	...	1,585	...
Indianapolis	...	1,800	...
Pittsburgh	...	7,000	...
Cincinnati	...	4,000	2,000
Buffalo	1,300	4,522	...
Buffalo	...	2,500	6,400
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
New York	1,703	1,595	6,040

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1913.

Chicago	3,000	23,060	15,000
Kansas City	2,000	5,000	5,000
Omaha	1,000	5,300	6,800
St. Louis	1,600	5,300	1,500
St. Joseph	600	3,000	2,500
Sioux City	1,000	2,800	1,000
Fort Worth	2,200	800	2,300
St. Paul	1,000	3,600	14,300
Oklahoma	800	2,100	...

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Retail Section

TALKS WITH BUTCHERS ON ACCOUNTING

I—Handling Petty Cash

By E. St. Elmo Lewis.*

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the first of a series of articles by Mr. Lewis on accounting and bookkeeping methods, which should prove of great value to retail butchers. The trade knows how much money is lost through careless accounting. Most of it all is in small sums, little leaks which make big totals in the end. These articles will furnish ideas for sound methods of conducting this end of the business. This first article deals with handling the petty cash, and shows particularly the need of watching the small things.]

One day long ago a lawyer of some note had a call from a man unknown to him. The caller stealthily closed the door and pulled up a chair.

"I am running a quiet little card game near by," he said, "but I run my place 'on the square.' I won't have any man getting away with stolen money if I know it. You are attorney for the Blank Manufacturing Company, I believe; and I have come to tell you that one of their trusted clerks frequents my place, and loses heavily of money I am convinced is not his. You can act in the matter as you see fit."

With this he left.

Now, the lawyer knew the clerk was regarded as a trustworthy young man, and at first was inclined to discredit the gambler's story. But as he thought it all over he recalled certain extravagances of the clerk's, and concluded that it was his duty to lay the facts before the company. He accordingly asked the officers of the company to meet him at their office on a Sunday morning, as he had an important matter to put before them. It was about their internal office affairs, he said.

Like hundreds of other concerns they believed that their methods and bookkeeping were water-tight. There might be small difficulties once in a while in the factory and yard, leaks which soon were discovered and stopped up.

But to have a serious leak in their office methods, under their very eyes seemed impossible. After some discussion they complied with their attorney's request.

Being assembled, he asked them if anything about their earnings had ever seemed out of proportion to other known things about the business, and if they had looked for the cause.

They replied that they had often wondered why the net profit had appeared so small considering the large volume of business done. But they had never thought of laying it to poor bookkeeping or loose methods of work. They knew their accounts showed certain things, but that they gave the true condition of affairs they never doubted.

Then the lawyer told them the gambler's story. They were dumfounded over the report, and at first would not believe there was any truth in it. But when certain facts concerning the life and habits of the trusted clerk were pointed out, facts which in the rush of business they had not noticed or cared anything about, they were forced to admit that something was loose.

"Does this clerk handle any money?" the lawyer asked.

"Yes," was the reply. "He has the paying of petty expense items, all small amounts, such as freight, express, cartage, postage and the like."

"May I see some of the entries for such expenditures?" he then asked.

The petty cash book was placed before him, when he picked out three or four such items at random covering the period of a month.

"Now let me see the vouchers for these entries," he demanded.

"There is very little use in that," said the manager. "One item here is only \$18, another \$7.50, while this one is only \$1.50. These are entered correctly, and no one could have gotten away with them."

"Let me see them anyway," quietly insisted the lawyer. He believed that he was on the right track to discover the loss.

After some delay the original vouchers were found in the files and placed before them. Imagine their surprise and chagrin to discover that the actual amounts were \$6, \$2.50 and 50 cents, in each case.

These men spent the entire day right there going through the whole petty cash covering seven years, and at night found that the total stealings amounted to almost \$60,000. The leak had been reducing their resources for a period of more than five years, and eventually would have bankrupted them. It was growing larger all the time.

The clerk had used a simple system of charging off the freight bills at exactly three times their actual amount, and pocketed the difference. He knew his employers had every confidence in him, and that the chance of discovery was very remote. In this case the business was growing steadily, and the increasing expense account due to false entries was covered by the general average of higher costs of operation.

As soon as they could the company set about to look after the small things concerning their business. When they had suffered a large loss they realized that it is the

small things that cause nearly all leaks in a business. When proper precautions and right methods are used, such losses are very rare.

How the Leaks Were Stopped.

With the help of their lawyer they made their cash accounts—the vulnerable points—and their methods of handling money absolutely water-tight. The lawyer was not an expert at accounting, but he had plenty of common sense. He was able to point out the loose ends of their business methods.

He saw clearly that they should have a special cash fund from which to pay all petty cash items of expense usually paid out in currency. They should make the clerk paying such items responsible for the amount of the fund, and he should make daily or weekly statements showing an exact balance with the money still on hand.

They saw the advantage of this plan and at once adopted it. They drew a check to cover the usual expenditures for one week. This amount was charged to a petty cash account opened in the general ledger. The money was placed in a separate cash drawer.

The lawyer then suggested that the company require a petty cash ticket made out for every item paid out. This was a very simple matter to arrange, and the ticket or voucher was printed to show at the bottom a series of small spaces. In these spaces appeared the names of the principal expense accounts.

When a voucher is drawn up, the account to which the item is to be charged is indicated by simply placing a check mark in the space bearing the account name. In every case the voucher must be signed by the cashier or manager before being paid. This is the safeguard feature for the company.

Once a week, or when the fund is nearly exhausted, the clerk is required to make up a petty cash statement. This is a very simple process. The form is so designed that a perfect distribution of the expense is easily made in separate columns, and the footing of each column carried down to the bottom of the sheet.

The total of each debit column is posted direct to the corresponding account in the ledger, and the grand total is posted to the credit of the petty cash account. Another

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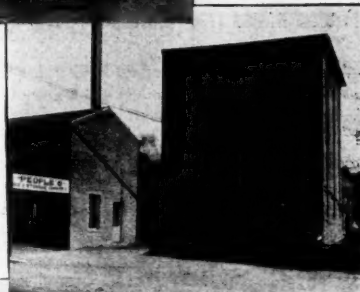
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2123

check is then drawn for the amount of the expenditures, thus replenishing the fund to its original amount. This is then charged to the petty cash account as before.

Once started, the work of safeguarding their business went steadily on, until every loose and weak place was protected. They now know that they are getting all their profits. They know, moreover, exactly what their profits are.

[The next article in this series, entitled "A Simple Cash Received System," will appear in an early issue of The National Provisioner.]

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Jos. McCarty has purchased the meat business of H. A. Roberts at Sanford, Me.

Best & Probst have purchased the meat market at Renovo, Pa.

F. A. Kaitner will engage in the meat business at Fort Worth, Tex.

Mayor's meat market at Nunith, Mich., has been destroyed by fire.

The meat business of M. E. Hagin at Mankato, Minn., has been purchased by A. L. Volk.

Meyer & Seebold have sold their meat market at Riverbank, Calif., to G. T. Alger.

John Fulta has opened a new meat market at Bridwood, Ill.

Edward Kuhne, thirty years in the wholesale meat business in Washington Market, New York City, died at his home in Brooklyn last week.

G. E. Wheeler, a meat dealer at Winchendon, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities \$5,841, and assets \$4,350.

O. Pfeifer has purchased the meat market of J. E. Gelsanliter at Galion, Ohio.

H. A. Hall has purchased the meat business of W. O. Hall at New Providence, Ia.

M. C. Gucum will open another branch meat market at Dowagiac, Mich.

W. Greaves has opened a meat market at Meriden, Conn.

A new meat market has been opened at Dowagiac, Mich., by H. Lackey.

Long, Sauer & McCormick have purchased the meat market of R. M. Westphalen at Atlantic, Ia.

Fred Ulrich has engaged in the meat business at Plainview, Neb.

Thomas & Barker have opened a new meat business at Obert, Neb.

J. Gubser is about to engage in the meat business at Osceola, Neb.

D. M. Swan and H. S. Reynolds have purchased the Excelsior Meat Market at Tecumseh, Neb.

The Saeger meat market at Hull, Ia., has been destroyed by fire.

Nick Genis and James Droses are about to open a meat and grocery business at Concrete, Wash.

David Reuter is about to erect a building for his meat market at Berlin, Neb.

W. H. Kimmel has purchased the butcher

shop of W. T. Fell at Garfield, Kan. S. B. Bryant has engaged in the meat business at 14th and Washington streets, Junction City, Kan.

Louis Kosher is remodeling his meat market on East avenue, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Wm. F. Rouse has engaged in the meat business on East Franklin avenue, Lansing, Mich.

B. L. Vickrey has sold his interest in the butcher shop at Endicott, Wash., and at Winona, Wash., and F. D. Stark will continue the business alone.

The Frank L. Smith Meat Company has incorporated its business at Portland, Ore.

C. A. Herrick has built an addition to his meat market at Nez Perce, Ida.

S. F. Reynolds is about to retire from the meat business at Loup City, Neb.

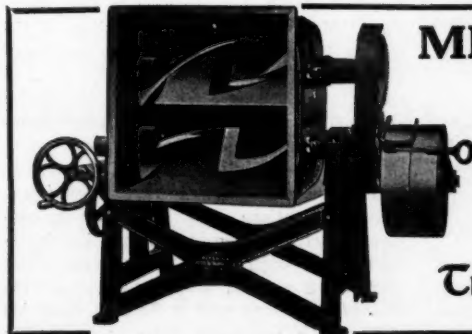
Wm. Snyder has purchased the Star Meat Market at Ewing, Neb.

Frank Cilek has disposed of his meat business at Chadron, Neb., to J. C. Knight.

S. E. Marty has sold out his meat business at Columbus, Neb., to Carl Stobbe.

H. J. Mortenson has disposed of his meat business at Curtis, Neb., to C. W. Bossenal.

M. Frey has sold out his meat business at Pierce, Neb., to O. C. Wamberg.



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New York Section

Vice-president M. J. Sulzberger, of the S. & S. Company, was in Chicago this week.

Charles Wissmann, the West 14th street poultry and provision wholesaler, is back from a visit to Chicago.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending October 25, 1913, averaged 11.83 cents per pound.

T. C. Sullivan, Swift & Company's provision manager for the New York district, returned this week from a visit to Chicago.

The employees of the United Dressed Beef Company are busy with preparations for their annual ball, which takes place December 12 at Terrace Garden.

Does anyone remember the celebrated Colonel Relfe W. Thenuz, of Spanish War fame? He seems to be making his headquarters in New York these days.

John Seikema, a Paterson (N. J.) butcher, discouraged because he could not sell enough meat owing to the high prices, tried to commit suicide this week by hanging himself. His wife cut him down.

The first cattle show held in New York City was the fair of 1656. The cattle fair was a fixture in October of each year for sixty years—till 1716. The animals were fastened to posts along The Broad Way.

The W. J. Farrel Company has become well established in its new branch on West 14th street, in the Gillen market building, where it is handling poultry, calves, squabs, etc. It has an up-to-date plant for handling its business.

Most local retailers claim that no reduction in beef prices has been made as a result of the large amount of Argentine beef on the market. Charles Weisbecker, the Harlem retailer, was quoted in the New York Herald this week as having reduced his prices 15 per cent.

Superintendent Harold A. Smith, who succeeded W. L. McCauley in charge of the United Dressed Beef Company's plant, was busy in his new duties this week. As Mr. Smith has been connected with the plant for twenty years, he knew how to find his way about without assistance.

Frederick Jedel, of Newark, was fined \$50 in the United States District Court for delivering beef to New York City, not properly branded, in violation of the interstate commerce law. A driver for Jedel cut the inspection tags from the meat while crossing on the ferry from Jersey City. The court held Jedel responsible for the act of his employee. Jedel paid the fine.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending October 25, 1913, by the

New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 6,601 lbs.; Brooklyn, 14,984 lbs.; the Bronx, 157 lbs.; Queens, 140 lbs.; total, 21,882 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 6,700 lbs.; Brooklyn, 175 lbs.; total, 6,883 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 5,146 lbs.; Brooklyn, 10 lbs.; total, 5,156 lbs.

A strike of kosher butchers involving, according to the leaders of the strike, about 2,000 workers, went into effect this week in 800 kosher shops, where the Jewish Sabbath is observed and work is usually done on Sundays. The strikers demand a shorter workday, recognition of the union and advances in wages ranging from 15 to 20 per cent. The strike has been hanging fire for a month or more and was delayed by the Jewish holidays intervening.

Indicted for shipping tubercular beef and pork to New York City, Edward F. Fickenstein and his brothers, Albert and William, of Hoboken, were placed on trial in the United States District Court at Trenton, N. J. The government contended that the meat had not been properly inspected before shipment, and that the Federal law had thereby been violated. The brothers pleaded not guilty to the indictment, and were held in \$1,000 bail each, pending the outcome of the trial.

The long-established Eastern District, Brooklyn, branch of the United Master Butchers of America was last week amalgamated with the Brooklyn branch. One hundred and fifty members of the Eastern District branch consolidated with the larger organization, and these butchers coming from Ridgewood, Knickerbocker, Hamburg and Myrtle avenues, represent a weekly business of \$250,000. Frank P. Burck, the State president of the United Master Butchers' Association, opposed this consolidation because, it was said, Mr. Burck preferred to have several small locals rather than one large one.

A report was made at the last meeting of the Brooklyn branch, United Master Butchers, by the committee which visited the Health Department and conferred with Dr. Lederle over the ruling of the department which seeks to compel butchers to inclose all meat under glass. Dr. Lederle claimed, it was said, that from May to October meat of all kinds in butcher shops should be protected by glass, from flies and dust. This committee, which consisted of President Charles Grismer, William Schneider and Frank P. Burck, demonstrated to Dr. Lederle the absolute injustice of this ruling of the Health Department, especially to the small butchers. President Grismer stated that in one of his shops on Fifth avenue he secured an estimate for the building of glass frames and this estimate amounted to \$1,500.

Many butchers in the past have established reputations in other lines in conjunction with their own business, but it remained for young David Steigerwald, of No. 1572 Third avenue, junior member of the firm of D. Steigerwald & Son, to show his ability as a newspaper man, in conducting

the paper just started by the leading business men of Yorkville, 40,000 copies of which are distributed in the neighborhood regularly, with the business announcements of the leading firms in that district. Mr. Steigerwald has been working hard for its success, besides using two columns for advertising his own business, which has grown very large in the past few years. The Yorkville Record is becoming well known, and has gained the support of the local Yorkville merchants. It is kept up to date and well managed.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has rejected the proposal of employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry in Hudson County who objected to being compelled to work on Sunday for the purpose of inspecting meat. These employees declared that it was an injustice to them to be compelled to work Sundays, and suggested that the real reason of their working was to inspect fresh meat sold to the Hebrew trade. They appealed to the Hudson County Congressmen to take up their case with the department. On the other hand, the small independent packers of Hudson County strongly objected to the proposal of Uncle Sam's employees to put an end to Sunday slaughtering. This, they claimed, would greatly cripple their Sunday business. The Department officials have decided that these employees are not overworked, and that the exigencies of the situation demand that they do a little work on Sundays, and they have therefore been overruled.

IRVING BLUMENTHAL IS WEDDED.

Irving Blumenthal, treasurer of the United Dressed Beef Company, and one of the best-known men in the trade in New York, was married on Thursday of this week to Miss Clarice Altmayer, daughter of Mrs. Aaron Rieter Altmayer of New York. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Moses at Delmonico's at 4:30 on Thursday afternoon, in the presence of a company of the relatives and friends of the couple. After a wedding supper the bridal couple departed on a tour which will take them all the way to California, and will occupy about six weeks. Mr. Blumenthal's popularity in the trade and out of it was testified to by the number and value of the wedding gifts, and the messages of congratulation sent him from all over the country.

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INSPECTION OF IMPORTED MEATS.

(Concluded from page 15.)

Corned Beef, N. Y." while corned beef offered for importation at the port of New York and forwarded to Cortland, N. Y., for inspection would be marked "U. S. Inspected and Passed, Corned Beef, Cort." (The letters "Cort." refer to the force to which the inspector who inspected and passed the product is attached.)

When the bureau inspector who passes upon

meat or meat food product offered for importation has finished the inspection which is required for admission to the United States he should immediately report in detail the results of his inspection to the Treasury official. If any of the consignment is condemned all facts connected therewith should be included in his report to the Treasury official, who should also be requested to refuse admission of such condemned product, and direct that the same be exported by the consignee within 30 days. If such condemned product is not exported within the time specified the bureau inspector shall supervise the destruction thereof for food purposes.

Imported meat and meat food products which have been duly inspected and passed and so marked and admitted into the United States may enter official establishments under the same provisions as apply to domestic meats which have received Federal inspection. Imported meat and meat-food products in containers such as cans, tins, pots or similar packages shall not be forwarded from an official establishment until each container shall have affixed thereto a label bearing the legend "U. S. Inspected and

Passed by Department of Agriculture" and the establishment number. The labels affixed to such containers shall bear no false or misleading design or statement. It will therefore not be permissible for such products to be labeled showing inspection under the act of Congress of June 30, 1906.

Until receipt of new forms which are being prepared inspectors will report by letter to the Washington office each inspection made of meat or meat food products offered for importation, stating the number of carcasses or quarters of each species and the weight of each kind, the kinds and weights of the meat-food products, the country of origin, the countries through which shipment was made, and the name of the foreign official or officials who signed the certificate or certificates. If any meat or meat-food product is condemned upon such inspection for admission to the United States a statement should be made as to the kinds and weights of the products condemned, the cause of condemnation, and the particulars covering the disposition thereof. The report for each inspection should also include the estimated cost to the bureau.



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Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago



NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$7.00@8.85
Poor to fair native steers.....	5.75@7.55
Oxen and stags.....	4.00@7.85
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.75@6.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	8.00@9.40

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal, common to prime, per 100 lbs.....	8.00@12.50
Live calves, fed, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live calves, grassers.....	@ 4.50
Live veal calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to prime.....	7.40@ 7.75
Live lambs, culls.....	@ 5.50
Live sheep, ewes.....	3.62@ 4.75
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.50@ 3.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	8.65@ 8.70
Hogs, medium.....	@ 8.80
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	8.95@ 9.00
Pigs.....	@ 8.35
Rough.....	7.35@ 8.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	13½@14
Choice, native light.....	13½@13½
Native, common to fair.....	12 @13

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	13½@14
Choice native light.....	13½@14
Native, common to fair.....	12½@13
Choice Western, heavy.....	@12½
Choice Western, light.....	11 @12
Common to fair Texas.....	10 @11
Good to choice helters.....	12½@13
Common to fair helters.....	11 @12
Choice cows.....	10 @11
Common to fair cows.....	@10½
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	10 @10½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	15½@16½	16½@17
No. 2 ribs.....	13½@14	15 @16
No. 3 ribs.....	10½@11½	14 @15
No. 1 loins.....	15½@16½	17 @18
No. 2 loins.....	13½@14	15 @17
No. 3 loins.....	10½@11½	13 @15
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	15 @16	15 @16
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	14 @15	14 @15
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	13 @14	11 @12
No. 1 rounds.....	@12½	12 @13
No. 2 rounds.....	@11½	11½@12
No. 3 rounds.....	@10½	10½@11½
No. 1 chucks.....	11½@12	@13
No. 2 chucks.....	10 @11	@12½
No. 3 chucks.....	9 @10	@12

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@19
Veals, county dressed, per lb.....	@16
Western calves, choice.....	@15
Western calves, fair to good.....	12 @14
Western calves, common.....	10 @11
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@10

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@11½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@11½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@12
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@12½
Pigs.....	@12½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	14 @14½
Lambs, good.....	@13
Lambs, medium to good.....	@11½
Sheep, choice.....	@10
Sheep, medium to good.....	@ 9
Sheep, culls.....	@ 7½

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@17
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@16½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@16
Smoked picnics, light.....	@12
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	@11½
Smoked shoulders.....	@11½

Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@18
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@16½
Dried beef sets.....	@26
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@19
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@15

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	17 @20
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	14 @18
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@32
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@31
Shoulders, city.....	14 @14½
Shoulders, Western.....	@13½
Butts, regular.....	15 @16
Butts, boneless.....	18 @19
Fresh hams, city.....	16 @17
Fresh hams, Western.....	15 @16
Fresh picnic hams.....	12½@13

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	95.00@100.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	80.00@ 85.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	40.00@ 45.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	50.00@ 55.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	95.00@ 97.50
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	90.00@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over.....	280.00@285.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	@14½c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	12½@13c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	45 @50c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	45 @90c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	25 @30c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	@25c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@15c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	@ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	8½@10c. a pound
Oxtails.....	8 @ 9c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	@ 6c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@27c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	@35c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@ 8c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	15½@16c. a pound
Blade meat.....	@12½c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 3½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 6½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25 @1.00

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@80
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@60
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	@50
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.....	@25
Hog, American, free of salt, tea. or blis., per lb., f. o. s. New York.....	@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@70
Hog, middles.....	@10
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@15
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@24
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@20
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@75
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@72
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 7½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	@ 4

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	19½	21½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	12½	14½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	17	19
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	12	15
Allspice.....	5½	7½
Cinnamon.....	16	20
Coriander.....	7	9
Cloves.....	18	21
Ginger.....	9	12
Mace.....	65	70

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4½@ 5
Refined—Granulated.....	@ 5½
Crystals.....	5½@ 7
Powdered.....	@ 6

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ 27
No. 2 skins.....	@ 26
No. 3 skins.....	@ 15
Branded—skins.....	@ 19
Ticky skins.....	@ 19
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ 25
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ 23
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@2.95
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@2.70
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.60
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.35
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@3.00
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@2.85
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@2.35
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@2.25
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.85
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.60
Branded kips.....	@2.05
Heavy branded kips.....	@2.40
Ticky kips.....	@2.30
Heavy ticky kips.....	@2.65

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked, fancy.....	@19
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	@18
Fowl—Iced, blis.—	
Western, dry-picked, 4 to 5 lbs.....	@18½
Southern and S. Western, dry-picked.....	@16½
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.....	@13
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@4.25

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, fancy, nearby, per lb.....	15½@16
Chickens, Leghorns, cockerels.....	@15
Chickens, Western, per lb.....	@15½
Chickens, Southern, per lb.....	@15½
Fowls, via freight, choice.....	@16
Fowls, via express.....	@14
Old Roosters, per lb.....	@11½
Turkeys, hens and toms, mixed.....	@18
Ducks, Long Island, per lb., spring.....	@21
Ducks, West and So., per lb.....	@16
Geese, per lb., Western.....	@14
Guineas, per pair.....	@65
Pigeons, per pair.....	@20

BUTTER.

Creamery, Extras.....	32 @33
Creamery, Firsts.....	27½@30
Process, Extras.....	26 @27
Process, Firsts.....	24½@25½

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	35 @37
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	33 @34
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	30 @32
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	27 @29
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1.....	@24
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 2 and poorer.....	@13
Fresh gathered, checks, good to choice dry.....	20 @21

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	20.00 @20.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	28.00 @29.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago.....	2.75 @ 2.80
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	@ 3.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	2.35 @ 2.40
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	24.00 @25.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent. ammonia, f. o. b. New York.....	3.00 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	2.85@2.90 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	7.00 @ 7.50
Flesh scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York (nominal).....	3.45 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% P. Phos. Line, c. i. f. Charleston and New York.....	3.00 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	2.60 @ 2.65
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%.....	3.10 @ 3.15
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

